Chapter 6

Impact of State Intervention

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The problem ofbackwardness has attracted the attention of planners, academicians and decision makers. Tapi is a low human resource potential region in Gujarat state and Nizer Taluka is one of the most under developed tribal dominated sub region already identified by state government. Tapi district with the population of 6,61,739 as per 2001 with 69,206 populations below poverty line, which was almost 11 percent. While Nizer, Uchchal and Songadh dominance with Tribal population declared as Tribal region of this district (Chandra & Patel, 2011). To achieve millennium development Goals and Human Development Index as per UNDP and to fill up infrastructural gaps in Tapi, reduce poverty, backwardness of the region and to uplift of the livelihood of the villagers particularly tribal and women, various government schemes are implemented in the region. It was very important to see the impact of government intervention in the empowerment of tribal women in Tapi and in the research area.

Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Keeping in view the needs and aspirations of the local people, Panchayat Raj Institutions have been involved in the programme implementation and these institutions constitute the core of decentralized development of planning and its implementations (Chandra & Patel, 2011). The district has a total population of 8.07 lakh as per 2011 Census accounting for only 1.3 percent of the overall state population. It has witnessed a lower decadal population growth in comparison to the state average. District population has witnessed a decadal growth rate of 12.07 percent between 2001 and 2011 as against the state average of 19.17 percent during the same period. Significant portion of district population lives in rural areas with these regions accounting for nearly 90.21 percent of the total population. Population spread in the district is relatively lower than the state average with a density of 249 persons per sq.km as against state average of 308 persons per sq.km. Analysis of population distribution in the district as per 2001 census indicates higher human resource potential in the Talukas of Vyara and Songadh. The district has a higher proportion of females than males. As per 2011 census district has a gender ratio of 1004 females per 1000 males as against the state average ratio of 918 females per 1000 males. High levels of male
migration into the industrial clusters of Tapi are a key reason for higher female composition of population. Overall reserved categories contribute to significantly high proportion of district population indicating the need for inclusion focus on development scheduled categories within Tapi district. (National skill gap Development Corporation, 2012-17) Hence it is very important to see how far intervention helped women to empower them in this State/district. It can be discussed under three sections.

### 6.2 ECONOMIC SERVICES

**6.2.1 Employment**

The objective of Rural Development Programmes is to increase and provide wage/self-employment to all persons, who are living below poverty line. For this purpose various programmes are launched to provide wage employment to rural persons, who are living below poverty line. Apart from providing wage employment, these programmes also create social assets for strengthening the rural economy. These programmes are meant for poverty alleviation, to reduce unemployment and to give additional employment to rural persons when there is less work in agriculture and allied areas (Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2012-13). Such programmes which have been implemented in Gujarat and in Tapi and their contribution in empowerment of women are discussed in the following sections.

**MNREGA:**

MNREGA, which is the largest work guarantee programme in the world, was enacted in 2005 with the primary objective of guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment per year to rural households. Secondly, it aims at addressing causes of chronic poverty through the ‘works’ (projects) that are undertaken and thus ensuring sustainable development. Finally, there is an emphasis on strengthening the process of decentralization through giving a significant role to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in planning and implementing these works. Since the income of female workers typically raises the standard of living of their households to a greater extent than their male counterparts the intention of the programme was to increase the participation of women through raising awareness about MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Review of implementation Sep. 2013).

According to the study done by Satyakam Joshi in 2012 on ‘Social Security Schemes in Tribal areas of Gujarat’ (Joshi, 2012), the important objective of the MNREGA scheme was to
reduce migration and improve the quality of life of the people through employment. According to the report migration from Dangs to South Gujarat for sugarcane cutting had come down by 10 to 12 percent in recent years. This was due to several reasons. One of the important reasons in reduction in migration was due to overall improvement in agriculture in Dang.

In the following table performance of MNREGA in Tapi is given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Grants in Lakh</th>
<th>Expenses in Lakh</th>
<th>Work Completed in Lakh</th>
<th>Person days in Lakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>478.43</td>
<td>496.96</td>
<td>2,432.00</td>
<td>4.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>3,487.63</td>
<td>3,197.11</td>
<td>10,383.00</td>
<td>21.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>5,141.19</td>
<td>4,164.10</td>
<td>2,885.00</td>
<td>19.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>3,626.50</td>
<td>3,983.15</td>
<td>2,802.00</td>
<td>22.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>3,688.35</td>
<td>4,673.83</td>
<td>2,839.00</td>
<td>24.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dec-13</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>1,545.03</td>
<td>1,308.00</td>
<td>6.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,922.10</td>
<td>18,060.18</td>
<td>22,649.00</td>
<td>98.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Rural Development Agency-Tapi2013

The above table reveals that in Tapi from 2008 to 2013 expenses on MNREGA project showed a trend of increase. In 2008-09 only 4.89 lakh person days were generated, in 2012-13 up to December 13, 30.18 lakh person days were generated. Total 98.39 lakh person days were generated in 5 years. Only in 2010-11 there was a declining trend in generation of man-days. Even in 2011-12 work completed was less than 2010-11 but generation of man-days was more than 2010-11 (District Rural Development Agency-Tapi 2013).

According to the report of MNREGA-Tapi in 2013 only 3 percent households completed 100 days of labour, and 30 percent households completed less than 15 days. (Tapi NEREGA, 2013)

In Tapi MNREGA Job card holders have not been given employment within fifteen days of demand (National Level Monitoring of rural Development Programmes, 2013).

When representatives of the National Livelihood Mission (NLMs) visited Tapi, it was found that the job cards were not there in their custody. In majority of the cases it was with Panchayat Raj Institutions and job cards had no photographs.
Wages under MNREGA are paid either on time rate basis or on piece-rate basis. State should ensure that no worker is paid less than the daily minimum wage rate applicable to MNREGA. Provision of entitlement for minimum wages has not been complied in all the cases. 86.7 percent villages in Gujarat including Tapi, workers were being paid less than minimum wages. In 14 percent of villages in Gujarat it was found that payment of wages was always delayed (National Level Monitoring of rural Development Programmes, 2013).

In the present study it was found that 172 (57.3%) women respondents were involved in MNREGA activities and 128 (42.7%) women were not involved. Maximum women i.e. 129 respondents received employment on this scheme only for 1 month and they received Rs.1,000/- for the assignment. It was also found in Tapi that majority women were working on MNREGA project and the percentage of male was negligible. Secondly no one got the employment for continuous 100 days on this project. The amount was to be deposited immediately in a District Cooperative Bank after completion of the job but in some Talukas respondents received the payment after 50-55 days, in some cases money was disbursed by Sarpanch. As mentioned above the income of female workers typically raises the standard of living of their households to a greater extent than their male counterparts. All the respondents those who were involved in MNREGA activities said that, the amount earned by MNREGA was not sufficient to change their standard of living. The intention of the programme was to increase the participation of women through raising awareness about MNREGA. As MNREGA could not improve their economic condition, hence they were reluctant to work on MNREGA project.

Migration has been reduced in Tapi because of livelihood activities created by NGOs for ST & vulnerable communities. Dairy activity of SHGs have reduced the problem of migration in Tapi.

**Enterprise:**

Rural women can do miracles by their involvement in entrepreneurial activities. They have potentiality and knowledge but no accessibility of loans because they do not have any asset. Entrepreneurial skill training, advance knowledge can motivate them to start micro entrepreneurial activities through Self-help-Groups.

The economic empowerment of rural women is become very significant for the progress of the country. Entrepreneurship among rural and tribal women helps to enhance their personal
capabilities and increase decision making power in the family and in community (Sathiabana 2010).

**State Support to NGOs:**

**BAIF-GRISERV entrepreneurial training:**

As there was no continuity in Government schemes for vulnerable tribes, people and government both were in confused state and wanted solution. Government had selected / assigned GRISERV-BAIF for the formation and development of very primitive tribal groups of PTG area of Tapi district. That was the period of the year 2006-07.In the initial stage of implementation GRISERV had done the complete survey of the area. After understanding their problems, difficulties, constraints and their resources etc., BAIF-GRISERV came to conclusion that for developing opportunities for employment of permanent nature, Dairy Farm Project should be on the priority list; as a result Dairy Project was started in the year 2007 (GRISERV,nd). Dairy project for livelihood of ST was started in 2007. The project aimed to bring ST above poverty line. The duration of the Project was 5 years (2007-12). For this Rs.10,000/- subsidy was given by Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Songadh and Rs 16,000/- loan from Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC). All 5 Talukas were covered under this project. All accessories were provided in this package i.e. mulch cattle, food, fodder, cutter, training and insurance were all included in this project. It was an example of Micro Finance in a real term. On 31st March 2012; about 3,500 total Primitive tribes joined the project of which 1,000 families were from Vyara, 1,230 from Songadh, 155 from Valod, 815 from Uchchal, and 300 from Nizer. Out of 165 vulnerable villages 119 villages were covered under this project (Annual Livelihood Report-2011-12).

Self Help Groups of ST and Primitive Tribes were started in 2008 and 2009 respectively in all Talukas in Tapi by BAIF - GRISERV. They were provided all the facilities which were provided to vulnerable tribes above. In the sample there were 70 respondents of Primitive Tribes i.e. 50 were from Kotwalia and 20 were form Kathodi community. In all 30 Kotwalias and 20 Kathodis were associated BAIF-GRISERV.

6.2.2 Skill Development

**Construction Skill Training Centre:**

With the view to impart vocational skill training to workers of construction sector; various types of short term courses have been introduced in 24 ITI centers of the State. Trainees were
invited in the training of construction sector with keen interest in Construction Skill Training Centre (CSTC) sponsored by Larson & Turbo. Candidates from BPL family whose annual income less than Rs.36,000 and candidates from urban area whose annual income less than Rs.27,000 were given the incentives of monthly Rs.100 as employment allowance/compensation as they joined training by giving up their routine employment activity. A Tool Kit of Rs.4,000 was given by Commissioner, Cottage Industries to trained trainees seeking self-employment (Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2012-13,2013)

The Skill Development Initiative by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat is one of the Chief Minister’s Ten Point Programmes to enable tribal people to upgrade their skills in order to get sustainable employment and thus increase their incomes. Skill development initiative includes various types of training programmes, involving both conventional and non-conventional subjects, varying in duration and cost. These training programmes were implemented through NGOs and institutions having expertise in their respective fields. The skill development programmes were conducted in Dahod, Songadh and Mandvi. In these three tribal blocks a number of NGOs and institutions were engaged in imparting training to tribal trainees in various subjects (Joshi,2012). A number of NGOs, big and small, were engaged in imparting training to tribal youths in Songadh. Both conventional and non-conventional subjects were taught. The former mainly include carpentry, machinery, plumbing and welding / fabrication, while the latter involves computer software, multi-media, entrepreneurship, beauty parlor work etc.

Some of the training programmes, such as those of beauty parlour, embroidery, imitation jewelry, and leather and rexine bags were exclusively meant for females. As the project administrator perceives it, earlier, the motive behind providing training in conventional subjects was skill upgradation. A Number of training programmes were organized from 2007 till today to make the tribal employable. The training programme was, reportedly participative and included group discussions, field work and video films. The organization has been running courses on sewing, jardosi work, moti work etc. sponsored by Tribal Sub Plan, District Industries Center and Jhilla Gram Vikas Agency, Surat (Joshi and Parthasarathy,2009)The training time was four hours from 12.30 to 4.30 – on week days. After completion of training, in most of the cases, trainees invested between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 for their enterprises. Recently International Centre for Entrepreneurship & Career Development [ICECD] conducted two short-duration training programmes at Songadh and
Vyara in the months of January and February 2008, imparting training to 28 and 30 participants, respectively. The total amount sanctioned for this 25-day training programme involving 60 trainees was Rs. 3,60,000 at the rate of Rs. 6,000 (Rs.5,000 for training and Rs. 1,000 for travel, snacks and stipend) per trainee. Rs. 2,52,000 have been paid to the ICECD.

In relation to the training programme on Entrepreneurship & Career Development the ICECD was working with as many as 9 Tribal Sub-Plan offices in the state (Joshi and Parthasarathy, 2009).

According to the leaders of NGOs like BHASHA and Uthan they organised several training programmes of masala making (1month), Embroidery (3 months), Stitching (6 months) for tribal SHGs members in all Talukas. Sakhi Mandal and Uthan women availed training from Surat Zhill Sahakari Kendra, Gram technology Institution, Songadh cooperative society. SUMUL, BAIF, GTDC & TSP Songadh have their MoU and they organise training programme for dairy product.

Various NGOs in Tapi were also imparting various types of training. For Sakhi Mandal SHGs training programmes were conducted in Vyara, Nizer, and Valod. For skill development and micro entrepreneurship DRDA is providing training for bamboo craft, fisheries, food trollies, anaj ghanti, animal husbandry, stitching, masala making, papad etc. Loan was given to SHGs for mandap decoration, electric pump, rice fan, ration shop, shops, beauty parlour, etc.

Important training programmes which were conducted in Tapi are discussed below.

**Bamboo based livelihood Development:**

Kotwalia is a vulnerable tribal community in southern part of Gujarat who are traditionally dependent on Bamboo craft for their livelihood. Their source of livelihood is in danger that it cannot keep space with changing times. The community is facing problems in retaining their livelihood craft due to problem of raw material, which is green bamboo. Many of the traditional craft items have become redundant with change in agricultural practices, change in life style of people and advent substitute products. Community could not develop new products to keep pace with the changing times due to products (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, n.d.).

Gujarat is home to over 22 varieties of bamboo, spread over vast tracks of forest land in hilly areas and southern and northeastern regions of the state. Ecologically bamboo plantation is
also considered as one of the fastest ways to replenish deforestation (Craft of Gujarat website, n.d.). The district of Tapi is one of the youngest in the state of Gujarat. It was bifurcated out of Surat district in the year 2007 in order to create a separate identity for a nascent tribal population. The area is a beautiful hilly region with cane, bamboo and teak wood forests. Basically tribal were depending on Bamboo for their livelihood, but today they have some restrictions on the use of bamboo, Hence some of them have moved on to marginal farming and rearing domesticated animals to supplement their income. (Craft of Gujarat website, n.d).

As they cannot depend on bamboo work for their livelihood today, Kotwalia community works on work-contracts for sugar cutting. Due to long migration, literacy rate is very low. To reduce the intensity of this problem and improve the literacy level government has started Ekalavya Model schools. But only education is not enough to bring out them from the debt trap, skill development programmes were also needed to improve their employability for sustainable livelihood. To break vicious circle of debt trap this community needed dependable and flexible credit support. Tribal Development Department of Gujarat is developing an accessible source of easy credit through BPL card. (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, n.d.).

National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad has been working on bamboo development for more than 20 years. Good varieties of bamboo can be purchased in an organised manner and can be made available to the community. This can be done through Bamboo Bank. It can be worked as a resource center for technology know-how, tools, and equipment used in bamboo based crafts.

Recently Hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat has announced Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (CM’s 10 point programme) for development of 43 ITDP Talukas from 11 districts of Gujarat. It was announced in February, 2008 and operational now. What is important in this programme is that it is not merely a funding strategy designed for the tribal citizens of Gujarat with their participation and knowledge. It is a dynamic strategy which is being continuously monitored and taking initiatives in providing marketing links to the tribal for selling of their skills and products while training also to be micro entrepreneurs and organise them through co-operatives and Self Help Groups. Skill training projects were an important ingredient of the chief minister’s programme (Pandit Deendayal Petroliam University 2009). There were 2,750 (70%) Kotwalia with bamboo work as their primary occupation in 2009 in Tapi.
**Training under Vanbandhu Scheme:**

The vocational training facilities available in all 43 Talukas covered under vanbandhu scheme. There are 110 ITIs having intake capacity of 21,151 seats in the Vanbandhu Areas. Under the apprenticeship training scheme, 334 industrial units have been covered having intake capacity of 2,207 seats in 11 Vanbandhu districts. (Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2012-13)


Tribal development in India has been a success as the primitive societies living in remote rural areas are now educating their children and living in desirable standards. Apart from several governmental efforts, the contribution of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provides training and capacity building programmes to tribal women for their empowerment. Knowledge and skill development for their livelihood is very essential for their empowerment.

The Tribal Sub Plan approach ensures allocation of fund for tribal areas from State Plan in proportion to the ST population in the State. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana has been implemented in Tribal areas in Gujarat for tribal.

A considerable emphasis was put in the past for development of PTG families, yet the gap between these and other ST families could not be narrowed down. Under chief minister’s 10 point programme; Tribal Development Department sanctioned a dairy project for the period 2008 to 2013 entitled Generation of Rural Employment and Sustainable Livelihood through Dairying for Primitive Tribe Groups of Songadh Tribal Area Sub Plan in Tapi District of Gujarat State. The activities of training, health cover, and breeding are taken up on regular basis. This being a credit based program, the loan is provided by Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC) Gandhinagar. Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP) provides subsidy as per government rules. SUMUL DAIRY (Surat District Cooperative Milk Producers’ Union Ltd.) is an important co-partner of the project. The GTDC loan to beneficiaries and its repayment is routed through SUMUL Dairy procures the milk from the project area through its existing Dairy co-operative societies. (Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana ND)
Training was an important aspect of any development or income generating project. The PTG families were thoroughly trained in various aspects of dairy cattle management such as selection of good dairy animals, nourishing the cattle with right fodder and feed, reproductive health & artificial insemination, clean milk production and calf rearing.

GRISERV Staff along with a few PTG representatives were oriented under the SATCOM (Satellite communications) training program conducted by the D-SAG (Development - Support Agency of Gujarat) so that they can in turn brief rest of the lot. The PTG families are enthused and equipped to manage their new enterprise through various training modules hereon. (Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana n.d.)

SHGs have provided a voice to tribal women and brought out their entrepreneurial skills which were well demonstrated in the income generating activities they were undertaking. Regular meetings were encouraged discussions amongst the women and opened up a world of possibilities for them. A healthy culture of monthly savings is introduced amongst the women. They now boldly approach institutions like the bank and carry out social as well as monetary transactions. This is a big step forward for those who not too long ago used to hide away at the very site of some intervening welfare officers. Self Help Groups have increased capacity and confidence. There is a distinct kind of self-assurance and poise visibly evident amongst the tribal women since the launch of the project and formation of SHGs

6.2.3 Sakhi Mandal

Sakhi Mandal is being implemented in Surat- Tapi as per resolution of Gujarat Panchayat and Rural Sector Development section IDB/SGSY/229/06SFS/2174/Kh-1, 2\textsuperscript{nd} February 2007, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.

The poor families in rural areas can satisfy their financial needs by adopting group approach. The general objective was to enable the poor women, particularly in rural areas of Gujarat to improve their access to resources and strengthen livelihood and quality of life. The project supports Government of Gujarat ongoing long-term Rural Poverty Reduction Programme which aimed to eradicate poverty, promote human capital development; focused on women in which affect their lives and livelihoods. In the first phase the project period was from the date of this resolution till 31\textsuperscript{st} January 2010.
For the sake of maintaining uniformity in implementation of the project, the Rural Development Department was acted in consultation with NABARD (International Research Journal of Social Sciences Vol. 2(2), 27-33, February (2013), ISSS2319-3565). Sakhi Mandals in Gujarat were promoted either by Anganwadi or by NGOs (Gujarat Government, Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department, 2007).

**Training under Anganwadi to Sakhi Mandal:**

Formation under Anganwadi SHGs was provided training under following categories:

- Trainer’s training: Three Days, resource persons are from NABARD and selected NGOs.
- Trainer’s training-Refresher programme, One day within district, resource persons are from NABARD and selected NGOs.
- Training of Anganwadi workers;- Three days, within Block/district, resource persons-NGOs, CDPOS/ACDPOs and supervisors
- Training of SHG members--for Group Dynamics, conflict Resolution and Leadership training, One day, within Block/cluster, resource persons NGOs / Anganwadi workers
- Training for SHG members; - One day, for Book Keeping Training, Resource persons –Anganwadi workers and NGOs.

The main aim of Sakhi Mandal project was economic upliftment of rural women by providing them employment opportunities and make rural women empowered. The project was implemented with this aim, at formation and nurturing of self-help groups, providing them training, infrastructure facility and credit support. The Self Help Groups formed under this project were popularly known as “Sakhi Mandals” in rural areas.

**Sakhi Mandal in Tapi:**

To create Sakhi Mandals was the activity of Anganwadi workers and Voluntary organizations. Creation of groups; internal loans; Grading and revolving fund; Credit linkage; Economic activities was the responsibility of leader of Sakhi Mandal.

In Tapi the groups in the present study were promoted by Anganwadi. In the whole process role of Anganwadi workers was very important. i. e. identification of clients for group formation and nurturing of groups, training, issues connected with group establishment and
its functioning, attending group meetings, assisting in book writing, facilitating opening of saving bank account, facilitate credit linkage and repayments, reporting to supervisor.

**Revolving Fund and Grading:**

Grading is done in SHGs after the period of six months. In the first grading the assistant project officer verifies the group activities in the past six months. Verification is done with the help of the NGO staff. Now they are eligible to get revolving fund from the bank. At the time of verification the group should submit the following things:

- The details of the group members
- The details of the group meetings they organized periodically
- Their saving amount
- Record maintenance
- Their details of credit flows

The second phase grading is done after the period of one year. In this grading they verify the repaying capacity of the groups. After the second grading the groups are eligible to get the amount of four times of their saving in bank. At the time of second grading the group should submit the project report of the activities they are decided to start. (Grading of SHGs, TNAU Agritech Portal, 2013)

**Categories of groups based on Age of SHG:**

SHG loan Facilities: After six months of their formation and qualifying the first grading to start the loaning activity, SHG members are required to save regularly before they can actually get credit. Though the bank gives loan to the group, which in turn is on lent to members, the joint liability clause generates peer pressure, thereby ensuring timely payments. These are the two main reasons for banks to provide the credit facilities to SHGs.

In 2005 Gujarat Government had given the order to all Anganwadi to promote 10 Sakhi mandals in the area. Accordingly in Tapi Anganwadi workers had taken the responsibility to promote SHGs. Anganwadi workers did the counseling to start SHGs and open an account in the bank. Anganwadi workers helped to open an account in the name of Sakhi Mandal in any nationalized bank.
An account could be open with Rs 600/-. Per group was entitled to get Revolving Fund Grant @ Rs. 5,000/- only after Gradation. Sometimes Rs. 1,00,000/- revolving fund was given to good SHGs. Rural families could get loans from the bank for economic activities, take up income generating activities and support national development. (District Rural Development Agency-Songadh). All women, above poverty line (APL) and below poverty line (BPL) could be benefited from this scheme.

They could start their own employment with the help of revolving fund. The account is opened on name of Mantri and Pramukh (chief). In this way, by creating Sakhi Mandal, building up savings and obtaining the revolving fund, poor families in villages can take up income-generating activities and also support national development.

The Surat/Tapi Zilla Panchayat is implementing the Sakhi Mandal Yojana. All villages were encouraged to take advantage of this scheme, for progress, women’s development and rural development.

**Progress Report of SHGs in Tapi:**

In the financial year 2013-14 the status of SHGs promoted by Sakhi Mandals was as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluka</th>
<th>Total number of SHGs having SB A/C</th>
<th>Number of Graded SHGs</th>
<th>Total number of SHGs received revolving Fund</th>
<th>Total amount of Revolving fund given (Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nizer</td>
<td>1,029.00</td>
<td>910.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>35.23</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>6,325.00</td>
<td>5,766.00</td>
<td>3,807.00</td>
<td>219.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Progress Report of SHG Bank linkage-CC Disbursement Target of the year 2013-14, Director DRDA

The above table reveals that in all 5 Talukas in Tapi 6,325 SHGs had SB account, of it number of maximum account holders were in Songadh i.e. 1,890, and minimum were in Valod i.e. 750. Out of total 6,325 account holders, 5,716 SHGs were graded and 3,807 SHGs received revolving fund. The amount disbursed in the form of revolving fund was 219.50 lakhs. Maximum amount was disbursed in Songadh followed by Vyara. Minimum amount was disbursed in Valod (Progress Report of SHG Bank linkage-CC Disbursement Target of the year 2013-14, Director DRDA, n.d.)
In Tapi Anganwadi teachers had done door-to-door survey and explained the importance of collectiveness. Anganwadi teachers appointed the Pramukh and Mantri and they opened the account in the Bank of Baroda or Baroda Gramin Bank. Each member was given the entry book. They used to contribute generally Rs.50/- to 100/- every month, the entry was done and the entry book was kept with Pramukh of that SHG. After one year the SHG started giving the internal loan to its members for income and non-income activities up to 10,000/-. In non-income activities also they preferred to give loan for education, health problems, & in income generating activities loan was given for agriculture, purchase the animals or to start micro activity. In Tapi those SHGs were completed 6 months successfully they applied for Revolving Fund from the government. When the SHG became graded, it was entitled to get the Revolving Fund. The SHG became graded only when it fulfilled the following criterions. 1. Up to date Bank pass book. 2. Minutes of last 6 months meetings. 3. (Accounts) Book Keeping Record. 4. Contribution card of the members. In the present study all the SHGs were graded.

For Revolving fund, form can be taken from the Taluka Panchayat, officer checks all the documents provided by that SHG and submit it. Initially 5,000/- is sanctioned and it is deposited in the bank, within 15 days the amount is deposited in SHG’s account in any Nationalised Bank. Here it was deposited mostly in BOB/Dena Bank/Bank of Baroda Gramin Bank in the account of Mantri and Pramukh. The amount of Revolving Fund also depended on, how much amount was deposited by SHG in that bank per month.

**Status of Sakhi Mandal and Revolving Fund of the study group:**

In the present study 15 Sakhi Mandal Groups of 10 members from all five Talukas i.e. 150 women respondents were taken in the sample which was promoted by the Government through Anganwadi. (Government Organization). All the groups were graded and availed revolving fund of Rs.5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- to start income generating activities.

### 6.3 SOCIAL SERVICE

#### 6.3.1 Education

Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women development, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also of great instrumental value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improves the quality of life
of the people, it also provides opportunities for progress (Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2007-08, 2008). Tapi district has around 888 K12 schools out of which there were 861 government schools with a share of 96.96 percent of total schools. Further, it has the highest share of K12 government schools among all districts. (National skill Gap Development corporation. 2012-17, District wise skill gap study for the State of Gujarat (2012-17, 2017-22). The Gujarat Council of Elementary Education (GCEE) is the state level implementing agency for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSAM) in all the 26 districts and 4 Municipal Corporation in Gujarat. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girls’ education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2012).

The goals of SSA include a specific focus on reduction of gender disparities in education, as reflected in lower enrollment, retention and achievement of girls particularly those from socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Gujarat adopted specific strategies to enhance girl’s access, enrollment and retention in schools. Gender sensitive curricula and text books have been developed. All the new buildings have been provided with separate toilets for girls. Early child care centers (ECCE –Centers) have been opened to support girls’ attendance in schools.

It is also implementing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV) Yojana, under which, residential elementary school with boarding facilities were set up for girls belonging to the disadvantaged group of SC/ST/OBC/Minority and BPL in difficult areas. Government has decided to provide insurance coverage under the Vidya Deep scheme in case of accidental death, except suicide or natural death, death by any other means viz. earthquake, floods, cyclone, fire, riots, accidental poisoning, dog bite or bite by other beast or accidental death by any other means at any place during 24 hours of day. Rs.25,000 was given as insurance aid to Primary student. 85 lakh students (approximately) of primary schools/Ashram shalas were covered under the scheme.
The programme recognizes the crucial importance of enabling communities, particularly women to play a crucial role in every aspect of the programme. Intensive capacity building of community, viz. women groups, Mahila Sarpanch and Panchayat members have been carried out with a focus on education of girls. (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Functional areas, 2012)

It is felt that real empowerment of women is possible only through education. Mother will have to be educated first and made aware of the importance of educating their daughters. Persistent efforts were made to motivate the people, in general and women in particular, to send their children to school in Gujarat.

The scheme of “Vidya Laxmi Bond” has been introduced to encourage the parents to send their girl child to school and provide education at least up to primary level. Under this scheme, the villages and cities where women literacy rate is less than 35 percent are provided bond of Rs.1000 at the time of admission in Std. I, receivable after completion of Std. VII. (Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2007-08)

**Performance of SSA in Tapi:**

To run primary schools in villages of areas under Tapi district panchayat SSA was playing very important role. It opens new schools corresponding to areas and control and maintain them, appoint teachers, admit after enrolling child who has completed five years, encourage girl education, implement various educational schemes of government, train teachers to improve quality of primary education, run various training classes, raise physical facilities in schools, disburse salaries, monitor functions of teachers, implement vidhya deep scheme, Saksharta deep scheme, celebrate school admission festival, attempt to increase literacy rate in district, arrange various activities including sports festival, child fair, child talent competition, maths association, etc. Alternate schools for sugar cane workers, brick cline workers are opened by Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. (Tapi District Panchayat website, n.d.)

**No of Educational Institutions Run by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Tapi is given below:**
There were total 798 schools run by SSA. Maximum number of schools existed in Vyara (264) & Minimum schools were in Valod (80).

**No. of Schools with Physical Amenities:**

Only proper functioning of primary schools can assure delivery of quality education and the functioning of schools in tribal areas depends on the regularity of teachers and the time spent by them on teaching (Kumar, 2004). While improving access to school, improving the space and the facilities available to the teacher and the taught to make both teaching and learning a happy and enjoyable event is also important (Kumar, 2004). Other facilities such as library, electricity, drinking water and toilet etc. are also important.

There were 798 schools run by SSA in Tapi. Taluka-wise physical amenities are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka/District</th>
<th>Primary Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nizer</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songadh</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchchal</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valod</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyara</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tapi</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Primary Education Officer, District Panchayat, Tapi, Vyara-2013
All 798 schools were equipped with availability of water, sanitation, common toilets, and special girl’s toilets. In all 3,432 teachers were appointed. Electrification was done in 796 schools. Total 550 schools had compound wall, and 634 schools had playground. Total 796 schools had Ramp / Railing, garden and mid-day meal provision. Blood bank provision was not there in any school. TV set were available in 33 schools and all 798 schools had provision of helper.

**Enrollment in schools (6-11 age Group):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Nizer</th>
<th>Songadh</th>
<th>Uchchal</th>
<th>Valod</th>
<th>Vyara</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5,543</td>
<td>8,574</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>7,809</td>
<td>28,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5,379</td>
<td>8,396</td>
<td>4,020</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td>7,723</td>
<td>27,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,922</td>
<td>16,970</td>
<td>8,189</td>
<td>4,357</td>
<td>15,532</td>
<td>55,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report of District Primary Education Officer, District Panchayat, Vyara, Tapi -2013

Table 6.5: Enrollment in school (6 ~ 11 age group)
In age group of years 6-11 total 55,970 students were enrolled, of it 28,325 were boys and 27,645 were girls. Out of it 51,323 were from S T category, of it 26,051 were boys and 25,272 were girls. The above table reveals that maximum enrollment was done in Songadh (15,326) followed by Vyara (14,237).

All 798 schools had the facility of libraries. In all there were 04 reading halls. One was in Songadh, 02 in Valod and one was Vyara. On an average 31,326 visitors visited the libraries daily. (District Primary Education Officer, District Panchayat, Tapi, Vyara-2013)

Out of 798 schools 523 schools were in the villages and 275 schools were located in less than 1 km. Total 3,811 posts were sanctioned, 3,531 posts in government schools and 280 posts in private schools. Of it 3,403 teachers were appointed in government and 280 teachers were employed in private schools (Tapi District Primary Education Officer, 2013).

There were altogether 32,955 children in age group 5 to 8 in Tapi district, of which 16,679 (50.6%) were male and 16,276 (49.4%) were females. Total 32,810 students were the enrolled student which is 99.6 percent of total students including dropouts and only 145 (0.4%) students (81 male and 64 females) were out of school. Maximum students were in Songadh i.e. 10,041 followed by Vyara with 9,159 students and lowest number was recorded in Valod i.e. 2,470. The male and female ratio in all the Taluka was almost the same, which was in range of 51 percent being male and 49 percent being females.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Nizer</th>
<th>Songadh</th>
<th>Uchchal</th>
<th>Valod</th>
<th>Vyara</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students Enrolled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3,260</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>5,067</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3,169</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>4,974</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,317</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,429</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>10,041</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>4,711</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Out of School |       |         |         |       |       |       |
| Male          | 50    | 1.5     | 9       | 0.2   | N/A   | N/A   |
| Female        | 44    | 1.4     | 2       | 0.0   | N/A   | N/A   |
| Total         | 94    | 1.4     | 11      | 0.1   | N/A   | N/A   |

| Total         | 6,523 | 100.0   | 10,052  | 100.0 | 4,711 | 100.0 |

District Primary Education Officer, District Panchayat, Tapi, Vyara-2013
Total 145 students were out of school, highest number of out of school children were in Nizer (94) followed by Vyara (40) and Songadh (11). Record of Uchchal and Valod was not available.

There were altogether 43,442 children in age group 8 to 13 in Tapi district, of which 21,883 (50.4%) were male and 21,559 (49.6%) were females. Total 43,175 students were enrolled which is 99.4 percent of total students including dropouts and only 267 students (157 male and 110 females) i.e. 0.6 percent students were out of school. Maximum students were in Songadh i.e. 12,311 followed by Vyara with 12,300 students and lowest number was recorded in Valod i.e. 3,805. The male and female ratio in all the Taluka was almost the same, which was in range of 51 percent being male and 49 percent being females except in Valod it was 51 percent females and 49 percent male students.

Total 267 children were out of school, highest number of out of school children were in Nizer (126) followed by Songadh (75) and Vyara (66). Record of Uchchal and Valod was not available.
Special schools (Alternative Schools) were established for children of sugarcane cutters. There were around 48 such schools in Tapi district. Out of which 35 were in Valod, 10 were in Vyara and 3 were in Songadh. There were total 1,377 students enrolled in such school, amongst which 706 (51.3%) were male students and 671 (48.7%) were female students.

Taluka wise breakup shows that maximum students were in Valod i.e. 1,194 out of which 614 (51.4%) were male and 580 (48.6%) were female students. Vyara recorded 128 students and Songadh recorded 55 students of sugarcane cutters who were enrolled in such alternative school.

There were also Niwasi camps in Tapi district for children of migrant labours. There were around 78 such schools in Tapi district. Out of which 42 were in Uchchal, 12 were in Nizer and 10 were in Vyara, 8 in Songadh and 6 in Valod. There were total 2,498 students enrolled in such camps, amongst which 1,285 (51.4%) were male students and 1,213 (48.6%) were female students.

Taluka wise breakup shows that maximum students were in Uchchal i.e. 887 out of which 465 (52.4%) were female and 422 (47.6%) were male students. This was followed by Vyara 482 students, Nizer 599 students, Songadh 366 and Valod 164 students who were children of migrants and were enrolled in such Niwasi Camps.

According to the District Primary education Officer, district panchayat-Tapi, Vayra-2010, number of disabled students was as below.

### Table 6.9: Niwasi camps for children of migrant labours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka =&gt;</th>
<th>Nizer</th>
<th>Songadh</th>
<th>Uchhal</th>
<th>Valod</th>
<th>Vyara</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulars</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camps</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There were total 1,778 disabled children in Tapi District. Out of it 1,027 were male and 751 female. In this No of disability is more in male as compared to female. More were in mentally challenged category, followed by visually impairment and orthopedic impairment, i.e. 325 and 293 respectively. Total enrollment in the schools was 1,498 (858 M and 640 F). Nearly 280 students were out of school i.e. 15.7 percent. This is not a small number. District should provide the special education to these children.

Enrollment number of disabled students is more in male as compared to female. More were in mentally challenged category, followed by visually impairment and orthopedic impairment, i.e. 325 and 293 respectively. Total enrollment in the schools was 1,498 (858 M and 640 F). Nearly 280 students were out of school i.e. 15.7 percent. This is not a small number. District should take serious step towards special education and to provide training to their parents.

**Measures adopted by the government to improve the condition of disabled children in Tapi:**

- Taluka-wise training for parents is given
- Equipment are provided as per requirement
- Special training is given by a special educator at Taluka level, and is conducted at Block level every Wednesday
- According to need each handicapped child is given Rs. 300/- per month as score allowance and children living far away were given Rs. 300/- transport allowance.
- At the “Khel Mahakumbh” (sports event) they compete separately and so are given an advantage. In 2012-13 in all 22 children played at State level. They were given Rs. 5,000/- for being 1st and 3,000 for coming 2nd and 2,000 for coming 3rd.
- Taluka level summer camp for all categories is of 5 days duration.
- Medical checkup assessment camp is conducted category wise
- Only for handicapped children Garv Shikshan training and Diwali camps are organized.

(Information on Schemes for handicapped children, from officer District Development Branch, Vyara)

People with disabilities need to pay attention to their diet and lifestyle to help support their health. Poverty and health are closely linked. Malnutrition can lead to disability. Malnutrition and disability are closely interrelated hence both pregnant and breast feeding mothers and young children should be taken care of. Therefore government efforts should be increased. ICDS department should take care of pregnant women and children to improve nutritional condition of mother, pregnant women and children to prevent disability.

**Enrollment in private schools in Tapi is given below:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka ===</th>
<th>Nizer</th>
<th>Songadh</th>
<th>Uchchal</th>
<th>Valod</th>
<th>Vyara</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Students</strong></td>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>1,405</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2,011</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,201</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,734</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Primary Education Officer, District Panchayat, Tapi, Vyara-2013

As per the information provided by District Primary Education Officer; There were total 19,546 students enrolled in private schools, out of which 10,959 (56.1%) were male students and 8,587 (43.9%) were female students. Taluka wise breakup shows that highest number of students was enrolled in Vyara i.e. 9,162 followed by Nizer with 4,201, Valod 3,113 and Songadh 2,734. The lowest number of students was enrolled in Uchchal i.e. 336. Male female ratio in all Talukas was almost the same except in Vyara where the male: female ratio was 60:40. In the private schools number of mail children is more than female.
Various Schemes Implemented by SSA in –Tapi:

In the above discussion we have seen the overall scenario of Schools run by SSA. In Tapi SSA is implementing various schemes in Education area. In 2012-13 district Primary Education Officer, District Panchayat Tapi- Vyara, has published the document stating the various schemes, their stage and number of students beneficiaries. In all 5 Talukas under the Mid-Day- Meal Scheme, meal is provided to all students every day. In Nizer 17,089 students, in Vyara 24,537 students, in Songadh 25,696 students, in Uchchal 12,278 students, and in Valod 7,199 students were benefited by various schemes. In all Talukas 100% students come under Pragna Abhiyan. (BPL Approach), Computer Aided Learning Programme (CALP). In Vyara apart from other schemes Nivasi camp, Bal Vikas Mela have been organised by SSA (Tapi District Primary Education Officer.2013).

Number of secondary and higher secondary schools and number of children are shown as below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Nizer</th>
<th>Songadh</th>
<th>Uchchal</th>
<th>Valod</th>
<th>Vyara</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Financed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Education Department, Secondary and higher education, Tapi, 2013-14

There were total 108 schools i.e. 73 secondary schools and 35 higher secondary schools imparting education to children in Tapi. Out of 108 schools, 28 schools were run by Government, 30 schools were run on self-finance basis and 50 schools were granted schools.

Altogether 33,060 students were taking education in these schools, out of it 16,577 were boys and 16,483 were girls (Tapi District Education Department, Secondary and higher education, Tapi, 14).

In Nizer 02, Vyara 06, and Valod 06, in all 14 schools were Utter Buniyadi Schools,02 girls’ (Vyara and Songadh), & 01 boy’s (Uchchal); in all 03 schools were Adarsh Nivasi schools. (Tapi District Education Department, Secondary and higher education, Tapi, 2013-14)
The institutions imparting specialized education were limited in number. Besides 108 secondary and higher secondary schools only two colleges and 5 ITI schools (Industrial Training Institutions) were there in the district. One Arts and commerce College and one BCA college was located in Vyara. (Tapi District Profile, our vibrant Gujarat, 2011)

In the vocational education segment, the district lags is an average performer in comparison to the state average. Private interest in the sector in this district is very low indicating that the state must take proactive measures in seeking private support to augment vocational training infrastructure (National skill Gap Development corporation. 2012-17).

In the present study group all women respondents including primitive tribes were aware of the importance of education. They send their children to school. Migration of primitive tribe is reducing hence number of school going children is also increasing.

6.3.2 Health

The population of Gujarat which has gone up from 50.7 million (census 2001) to 60.04 million in 2011 as per the Census India. The population is further projected to increase up to 69.3 million by 2026. The well-known demographic dividend will manifest in the proportion of population in the working age group of 15-64 years which increased steadily from 65.8 percent to 70.0 percent. Taping of this demographic dividend will however depend a lot on ensuring proper health care and other human resource development activities such as education.

Health care is important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization by addressing issues like child survival, safe motherhood and contraception. (Socio economic Review Gujarat State 2012-13, p49)

**Child Health:**

*Universal Immunization Programme*

Vaccination Programme is one of the key interventions for protecting children from life threatening conditions. Under the programme children are vaccinated to prevent the six vaccine preventable disease namely diphtheria, Pertussis, Childhood tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Measles and neonatal tetanus.
**Pulse Polio Immunization Programme:**

Immunization programme two round of PPI (Pulse Polio Immunization) were conducted during the year 2012 i.e. 19th February 2012 and 15th April 2012 and more than 86 lakh children of the age up to 5 years (more than 100 percent of estimated children) were covered in each round. Due to effective implementation of this programme no polio case was reported in the state under the pulse polio since 2007-08. (Socio-economic Review, Gujarat State 2012-13)

In Tapi under this immunization programme achievement for polio 3rd dose was 13,014 children (91.51%) for measles achievement was 12,132 (85%) and for achievement of full immunization of children was 11,935 (83.92%). (Health Statistics Gujarat 2010-11, 2012).

In the study area all respondents were taking care of health of infants and children. All Women respondents participated in polio campaign, and full immunization programme.

**Mamta Day:**

To reduce the malnutrition among children and convergence with other department state government has initiated ‘Mamta Day’ (Mamta stands for Malnutrition Assessment and Monitoring to Act).

In 2006, the Government launched *Mamta Abhiyan*, a comprehensive package providing preventive, promotive, and curative and referral service under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme. Gujarat has made this into a comprehensive programme focusing on antenatal and postnatal care and infant and child health using a center-based approach. In several villages, centres existed previously for immunization and were known to the community. These existing centres are now being used to deliver a larger set of services.

*Mamta* Day is held on each Wednesday of the week in each village of the state. The activities on this day include registration and health check-ups of pregnant women and children including weight monitoring, immunizations, distribution of IFA and calcium supplements and counseling. The main objective of Mamta Divas is to strengthen routine immunization, reduce infant mortality as well as malnutrition among children through effective delivery of Health & Nutrition services on the same day and under the same roof. On the Mamta Divas, a mother and child friendly environment is created at the anganwadi; exhibition panels on
maternal and child health are displayed, to educate the community about newborn care practices, health and hygiene. (World Health Organisation, 2005)

In Tapi MAMTA Day is celebrated every year. Many activities are taking place during that programme. In 2014 Mamta day was celebrated by ICDS branch Tapi. All Talukas participated in this programme very actively. In that programme toys for children, coconut and sugar for pregnant women, napkins for breast feeding mothers, and dal-rice and porridge was distributed. Nearly 9,096 children received toys, 1,270 pregnant women enjoyed the benefit of coconut and sugar, 3,016 breast feeding mothers received napkins, 27,986 women and children enjoyed the benefit of dal-rice & porridge. Nearly 11,144 women received other benefits. Total 52,512 were the beneficiaries and total money spent on this programme was Rs. 9,37,787/- (Source: ICDS Branch Zhilla Panchayat Tapi 2014). Majority beneficiaries were from Nizer (10,825) & lowest was from Uchchal (529).

All the women respondents from this study those who came under this category were aware and benefited by this programme.

**Chiranjeevi Yojana:**

The Chiranjeevi Yojana (CY) was launched in 2005 on a pilot basis in five of the more backward districts of the state. In September 2007, the scheme was extended to all 26 districts. It targets pregnant women from BPL families and aims to promote institutional deliveries. (World Health Organisation, 2005) Government pays Gynecologist Rs 1,795/- for any type of the delivery (Vaidya, Harshad, 2010). The CY was introduced by the Government of Gujarat state to increase institutional deliveries. The provides financial protection to families below the poverty line and covering their out-of-pocket costs incurred on travel to reach the healthcare facility. The scheme also provides for financial support to the accompanying person for loss of wages. In the last 4 years, 4,50,000 deliveries of women below the poverty line have been carried out under this scheme in the state. It is heartening to note that this scheme has won the Asian Innovation Award from Wall Street in Singapore. Prior to the introduction of CY, the MMR for Gujarat was 218 per 1,00,000 live births and the neonatal mortality rate was 40 per 1,000 live births. Current rates are shown significant improvement in maternal deaths and new born deaths in Gujarat. (Chatterjee, Paily, 2011)

Total 1,76,293 deliveries took place in Gujarat, expected maternal deaths in absence of this scheme were 384; but maternal deaths reported under C Y were 32 only. Expected maternal
life saved under CY was 352. In all 8462 were expected new born deaths but new born deaths reported under C Y was only 559. Total 7903 new born were saved under CY. (Chatterjee, Paily, 2011)

In the state, no. of beneficiaries received by Chiranjivi Yojana was in an increasing trend from 2006-07 to 2011. Bal Sakha Yojana became more activated after 2009-10, It also had increasing trend. Janani Suraksha Yojana was having fluctuating trend. But no of beneficiaries was increased compared to 2006-07.

**Performance of Chiranjivi Yojana in Tapi**

On this background performance of in Tapi can be discussed as below.

In Tapi, in 2010-11 under Chiranjivi Yojana total 623 deliveries took place; of it 576 were normal deliveries, 47 were LSCS. For this, three doctors were enrolled There was no complicated delivery registered. (Source: Health Statistics Gujarat 2010-11, 2012)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nizer</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songadh</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchchal</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valod</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyara</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>845</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that in 2011-12, in all 845 women benefited by Chiranjivi Yojana in Tapi in 2011-12 and 433 women were benefited in 2012-13. The beneficiaries were in only two Talukas i.e. Songadh and Vyara in 2011-12. Though number of beneficiaries in comparatively less in 2012-13 one more Taluka has been benefited by this Yojana, i.e. Uchchal and 142 women were benefited by this Yojana.

In the present study, 60 respondents from Vyara, Songadh and Uchchal Talukas i.e. 20 percent from entire Tapi District was benefited by Chiranjivi Yojana.

**Bal Sakha Yojana:**

This Scheme has been implemented by the Government of Gujarat for BPL families since 2009 and more than 2000 babies were covered under this scheme. Government pays to Neonatologist Rs 1,300/- for any type of the Neonatal care. (Vaidya, 2010) In Tapi, 1038 total new born were attended under Bal Sakha Yojana, 145 neonates were admitted and treated to NICU-2, and 06 neonates were referred to NICU-3, total 06 doctors were allotted and in all 06 deaths took place (Health Statistics Gujarat 2010-11, 2012).

In the study group, all respondents were aware about this programme. In Tapi 75 members i.e. 25 percent BPL SHGs members were benefited by Bal Sakha Yojana in all Talukas

**Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):**

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) launched on 12th April 2005. The goal is to offer safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. The JSY, which falls under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission, covers all pregnant women belonging to households below the poverty line, above 19 years of age and up to two live births (Janani Suraksha Yojana, n.d.).

Under the scheme, pregnant women from BPL families are given a cash incentive of Rs. 500 for nutrition in the last trimester and Rs.200 for Transportation for institutional deliveries in government institutions and selected private institutions.
In Gujarat, pregnant women from BPL families get benefit from both JSY and the Chiranjeevi Yojana, since both schemes target BPL, scheduled caste and tribal families (Tapi District Panchayat, 2014).

Following table shows the performance of Janani Suraksha Yojana in Tapi in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Beneficiaries 2011-12</th>
<th>Beneficiaries 2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nizer</td>
<td>2626</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songadh</td>
<td>5297</td>
<td>2289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchchal</td>
<td>1299</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valod</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyara</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11284</td>
<td>6206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table reveals that total 11,284 women were benefited by Janani Suraksha Yojana in Tapi in 2011-12, and in 2012-13 total 6,206 women were benefited by this scheme. Except Valod and Vyara, in remaining Talukas number of women beneficiaries has been reduced tremendously.

In the study area all the respondents were aware of Janani Suraksha scheme. In all 150 respondents i.e. 50 percent BPL SHG members were benefited by this scheme.

**Performance of Community Health Centers and Primary Health centers in Tapi:**

In Tapi Sanctioned Community Health Centers for tribal were 05 and functional also were 05. Total Beds available in CHC were 170. No. of Primary Health centers sanctioned for tribal on March 2011 were 30 and functional also were 30. Total beds available in Tapi in Primary Health centers were 180 (Health Statistics Gujarat 2010-11.2012).

In Tapi, in 2010-11 total 2,15,368 Outdoor Patients, were attended by public health centers, 51,286 patients were attended by Community health centers, and 2,106 attended by Sub-District / District + Civil Hospital. In all 4,38,760 patients were attended. In 2010-11 total 51,795 Indoor patients were attended, out of it 2,820 were attended by Public health
Centers, 30,619 by Community Health Centers and 18,356 were attended by Sub-District / District + Civil Hospital (Health Statistics Gujarat, 2010-11, 2012).

**Performance of delivery Registration, IUD, Contraceptives, Oral pills: 2010-11:**

If we see the Performance of Delivery Registration, 2010-11 in Tapi, it tolled to 11,727. Total 8,787 deliveries took place in Tapi out of it 4,256 i.e. (36.29%) were in Government institutions and 4,531 i.e. (38.64%) were in Private institution, 2,940 deliveries took place at home i.e. (25.07%). (Health Statistics Gujarat, 2010-11, 2012)

As 108 number ambulance services is provided by the government for pregnant women, in the study group all deliveries took place in the hospital i.e. 70 percent in government hospital and 30 percent in Private hospitals. In Tapi, in the year 2010-11 users of contraceptives were 25.99 percent i.e. second lowest next to Navsari. Out of 5,380 work load there were total 4,088 i.e. 75.99 percent were Oral pills users in 2010-11 in Tapi. (Health Statistics Gujarat, 2010-11, 2012)

In the study group 80 percent women respondents from the reproductive age group had done family planning. They used either IUD or oral pills. In that also oral pill method was more popular amongst women.

6.3.3 **Awareness Generation**

The overall objective of the Dairy Programme for the Primitive Tribal Group was to provide gainful self-employment to the PTG families through dairy husbandry and livestock development. Creation of awareness among PTGs about the scientific dairy management was one of the important objectives of this project.

Women in SHGs were aware of the importance of Bio-Gas. Vedchi Pradesh Seva Samiti had imparted the training of Bio-Gas to reduce the pollution. Those who were involved in animal husbandry were also involved in this smoke-less activity. According to the leaders of SHGs in the study group more than 50 percent women had Bio-Gas facility. Awareness training was also given by VPSS about organic farming. Many women stopped selling cow dung; either they used it for bio-gas or they started using this for organic farming. Awareness training is also being imparted by all NGOs in the study group.
SAMPOORNA SWACHCHHTA ABHIYAN (Awareness and Welfare schemes):

It aims to improve the living standard of common people. People should stop relieving themselves in the open. Schools and anganwadis included in the cleanliness drive. It also aimed to provide education about hygiene, create awakening and demand for facilities for cleanliness.

Activities: Providing toilets in homes, schools and anganwadis, and public toilets. The government offers grants and awards to promote hygiene and sanitation.

Grants are also provided to Gram Panchayats to make arrangements for proper disposal of solid and liquid garbage. These grants may be used for purchase of suitable equipment for garbage disposal. The garbage may be collected in dustbins and transported on trolleys. (Zilla Gram Vikas Agency, Surat/Tapi.n.d.)

All SHG members were participated in SAMPOORNA SWACHCHHTA ABHIYAN yojana. They took part in cleanliness drive at village level & toilets at home. All SHG members send their children to school, as they were aware of education, their status and their health.

6.4 WELFARE SERVICES

6.4.1 Ashram Shalas

Ashram Shalas play an important role in the tribal education. Basically three types of schools exist for the promotion of tribal education in Gujarat state. These are (1) Government schools, (2) Ashram Shalas and (3) Adarsh Niwasi Shalas. The government schools are part of the general education system and admission to these schools is open to all, while Ashram schools are for tribal children. These schools are run and managed by the voluntary organisations but financially supported by Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department (SW & TDD). However, the Adarsh Niwasi Shalas are established under a special scheme for promoting science education among talented tribal children and are directly supported by the Social Welfare Department. The District Education Officer is in charge of implementing general education scheme of primary schools, while the Joint Director, Secondary Education monitors the schemes related to secondary and higher level education. While the Ashram Shala Officer looks after the administration of Ashram.
To a large extent, the main reason for poor level of learning achievement among tribal children is poor quality of teaching. But there are also other important reasons such as the problem of medium of instruction, lack of adequate number of teachers, poor governance and supervision, uninspiring school environment and above all poor attendance of children (Kumar, 2004).

Teachers lack adequate pedagogic skills that equip them to effectively teach Subjects such as language, mathematics and science particularly in tribal areas. There have been recommendations in education policy document (GOI, 1992) that tribal be taught at least for the first two years in their mother tongue and tribal youths be recruited as teachers. But still majority of teachers in primary schools are from non-tribal communities. Interaction with teachers showed that their academic skills were rarely raised through special training in handling multi-class schools. (Kumar, 2004)

Simple solutions for this could be that the teaching and learning materials be prepared in local language by using pedagogic resources that exist in the tribal culture. It will help in making the classroom environment less alien for tribal children (Kumar, 2004).

Ashram Schools are generally managed by the voluntary organisations but government provides grants to run the hostel facilities attached to these schools. Currently it is given at the rate of Rs. 350 per child per month for ten months in a year, along with hundred percent grant for salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff and some grant for maintenance. The grant per child is meant to provide food, school uniform, soap, hair oil etc., to the children and also to meet miscellaneous school expenses such as fuel, light bill, etc. Similarly, the sanctioned post of teachers per school is four including the Principal.

**Ashram Shala Enrolment, Teachers and Other Facilities in Tapi:**

Ashram shalas are imparting education at rural and urban level in Tapi. Ashram shalas are providing education to only tribal children. These schools are run and managed by the voluntary organization but financially supported by Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department. Ashram school officer looks after the administration of ashram schools (Kumar, 2004)
**Ashram Shalas and Utter Buniyadi Ashram Shalas-Tapi:**

There were 62 ashram shalas providing secondary and higher secondary education to Tribal children in Tapi (Vedchi Pradesh Seva Samiti, Valod.2013). Maximum i.e. 33 Ashrams shalas were in Vyara. Total number of students approved by the government was 7,890.

Some secondary Schools are especially granted as residential schools. They are known as Utter Buniyadi Ashram Shalas. Total 14 Uttar Buniyadi schools were imparting secondary and higher secondary education to Tribals in Tapi. In 2013-14, 1,540 students i.e. 770 in 9th standard and 770 in 10th standard were benefited by these Ashram Shalas (Vedchi Pradesh Seva Samiti, Valod.2013).

**Adarsh Niwasi Schools:**

The Adarsh Niwasi School Scheme was introduced in 1986. These schools were established for talented students of scheduled tribes. The objective of this scheme was to provide secondary education in standards VIII to X and higher secondary education in science stream for XI and XII standards. These schools are basically residential schools and have all teaching and education facilities comparable to central schools or Navodaya schools. School has a separate school campus with residential quarters for teachers, non-teaching staff and hostel facility for students (Kumar, 2004).

Residential schools imparting education from 8th to 12th std. Those students secure 60% in 7th standard are only eligible to get admission in higher education Science stream. Residential schools provide hostel facility, food, oil, soap etc. to children. There are 03 Adarsh Niwasi schools in Tapi. One was in Uchchal that is only for boys and 02 Niwasi schools, one is in Vyara and one is in Songadh only for girls.

**Ekalavya Model Residential Schools:**

Indian Government is imparting education to scheduled tribe under 275(1) Act to children from 6th to 12 std. there are total 11 EMRS are there in Gujarat. Central government is providing Rs.1,005/- subsidy to such schools. One EMRS for girls is in Uchchal and one EMRS is in Nizer, i.e. only for boys. (Guideline for Welfare Schemes for SC and ST, n.d.).
6.4.2 Housing Schemes

Government runs many schemes under Housing. Following are some of the schemes

**Indira Awas Yojana:**

This is a central government approved scheme which has been in operation since 1993-94. For this scheme the Central Govt. provides 75% of the grant, and the State Govt. provides 25% of the grant. To accomplish this scheme the Central Govt. may provide additional grants. Families without homes, registered as being below poverty line, with a score between 0 and 16, can be benefited from this scheme.

Among those benefiting from this scheme, 3% must be from SC and 15% from minorities. The scheme aims to provide housing for the homeless poor (BPL).

Under centrally sponsored programme “Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)”, rural poor are being assisted for construction of new houses and for upgradation of existing houses. (Zilla Gram Vikas Agency, Surat/Tapi. ND)

Under this scheme, the total cost fixed upto 2007-08 was Rs 36,000 of which 18,000 was Central Government Grant and 6,500 State Government Grant, plus an additional grant of 11,000 from the Central Govt. Now the total cost under this scheme has been fixed at Rs 43,500 of which 26,260 is the Central Government Grant, Rs 8,750 is the State Government Grant, and an additional grant of Rs 8,000 from the Central Government is included. Under this scheme the total cost for home improvement was up to Rs 12,500 in 2007-08, which has been increased in 2008-09 and fixed at Rs. 15,000.

A list is made of eligible families among those registered as BPL, with scores between 0 and 16, and selection is made in priority order. Decision regarding the beneficiary is done by Gram Sabha. Installment of fund is released according to the development of work. For home improvement, from those eligible as above, those whose houses are dilapidated and can be made habitable with some repairs was given the benefit.

In Tapi this scheme has been implemented at the Tapi Zilla level by the Zilla Gram Vikas Agency and at the Taluka level by the Taluka Panchayat (Zilla Gram Vikas Agency, Surat/Tapi. N.d.).
In the study group not a single woman could built the house on her name as she could not availed this facility.

To get the benefit of this scheme, it was necessary to have land on their own name. It was happened with two respondents from Vyara that, everything was sanctioned, first installment also was made but unfortunately they had no land on families’ name hence they could not get the further money. According to the beneficiaries bribe of 5,000/- has to be given to officer to prepare the papers.

**Sardar Patel Awas Yojana:**

The subsidy schemes for housing came in to effect from 1976. Sardar Patel Awas Yojana (SAY) implemented since 1st April 1997 where in assistance of Rs. 54,500/ (47,200 subsidy + 7,300 labour of beneficiary) was given to beneficiaries. (Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat 2012-2013, 2013)

In the study group no one could make the house as they could not receive the benefit of this scheme.

**Halpati Awas Yojana:**

Halpati Housing Scheme for houses to Halpati community is being implemented in the state since the 1963. To solve the problem of houses of landless Halpati community, The Halpati Housing Board was constituted in the year 1983 and since then i.e. from 1-1-1984 the scheme is being implemented by this Board. Tribal Development Department also support financially to the Halpati Housing Board. It was applicable to those come under BPL and whose annual income was less than Rs.11,000/- .( Guideline for Welfare Schemes for S. C. and S. T.,n.d.) This scheme was mainly implemented in Surat, Tapi, Valsad, Navsari, Narmada, Bharuch and Vadodara districts. The Halpatis fall in BPL category. From 0 to 20 score are eligible for this benefit. The beneficiary under these scheme get financial assistance of Rs. 70,000/-.In the year 2013-14, a grant of Rs. 100 lakh was given to this Board.(Halpati Housing Scheme, Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Govt. of Gujarat ND)

Between 1984 and 1990 there were only 492 houses available for Halpati community in Surat-Tapi District. In all 231 houses were required for BPL (0-16) and for those with APL (scores 17 to 20), 329 houses were required, making a target of 560 for Tapi District. For this
the government used to give a grant of Rs 45,000/- and the rest contribution was to be contributed by the respondents. Due to lack of adequate response and contribution from the people, grant of 251 i.e.(45%) houses could not utilized which was later merged in the Sardar Awas Yojana in Tapi (Zilla Gram Vikas Agency, Surat/Tapi. ND).

6.4.3 Gokul Gram Yojana (GGY)

The State Government has framed a five year time bound programme to provide basic infrastructure facilities to all the villages to make them “Gokul Gram”. By the end of 2000-01, all the villages had been covered under the programme and at the end of October-2007, 14,689 villages have been declared as “Gokul Gram”. Under this programme, at the end of October-2007, 1,69,578 schematic works have been completed in the selected villages. (Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2012-13,13)

Tapi Gokulgram Yojana:

The villages those are deprived of basic minimum facilities should be provided, within a given time limit. With fundamental facilities such as roads, drinking water, community hall, Panchayat house, rooms for primary school, balwadi and anganwadi, water troughs for cattle, streetlights forestation of pasture lands, shifting of garbage dumps, etc. should be provided and each village should enjoy such facilities and keep the village clean and beautiful. With this aim, the government’s Panchayat, Rural Housing and Village Development Section passed the ordinance GGY/1098/SFS/8/Kh-2 on 15-4-98, to put the Gokul Gram Yojana into effect. As per the government’s Panchayat, Rural Housing and Village Development Section’s ordinance GGY/1098/SFS/8/Kh-2 on 19-5-2008, the duration of this project was extended to 2011-12. During the period 1995-96 to 2000-01, 1065 villages in the Surat-Tapi Zhilla have been provided with primary amenities, including approach roads and internal roads, drinking water facilities, lake/bathing facility, rooms for primary school, balwadi and anganwadi, community hall, Panchayat house, and water troughs for cattle.

During the year 2008-09 the government provided a grant of Rs 191.99 lakhs under this scheme. In this scheme 63 villages were selected in 1999-2000 and 136 in 2000-01, making a total of 1,336 villages have been selected under this scheme up to 2008-09. For activities under the Reliance Rural Development Trust a grant of Rs 150 lakh was allotted (Zilla Gram Vikas Agency, Surat/ Tapi. N.d.).
6.4.4 Watershed Development Project

**Total Sanitary Campaign-TSC Project:**

Under the Rural Sanitation Programme the Government has adopted a policy to construct low-cost latrines. From the year 2005-06, the Government has implemented centrally sponsored Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in all the districts. During the year 2006-07, Rs.58.59 crore expenditure has been incurred and 3,58,813 household latrines for BPL families, 6,221 school sanitation complexes, 7,261 balawadi-anganwadi sanitation units and 783 community latrines have been constructed.(Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2012-13,2013)

Its aim is to conserve every drop of available rain water so that the village may have drinking water throughout the year and also provide water for agriculture, horticulture, animal rearing and fish culture. The gram panchayat has to take the responsibility of holistic development of the village, provide systems for storage and management of water while providing an income to the panchayat. It must result in employment, empowerment and economic research (Zilla Gram Vikas Agency, Surat/Tapi.n.d.)

6.4.5 AAM ADMI VIMA YOJANA (A Life Insurance Scheme)

This scheme was created for BPL and landless families. The insurance amount was to be paid to the heirs/family members of the person (those who are in between 18yrs and 58 yrs.) in case of death or disability. The annual premium in this scheme is Rs 200 out of which the beneficiary pays Rs 100 to LIC Gandhinagar and Rs 100 is paid by the Central Government. The nodal agency is the Zilla Rural Development Agency, Surat.(DRDC- SURAT).

All women in the study group were covered by Aam Admi Yojana in the study group.

**Smart Card Facility to BPL Families:**

Those people who come under BPL category are covered by Health facility provided by Government. Up to Rs.30,000/- are given to these families through Smart Card facility. For any problem, related to health is covered under this. They have to just swipe the card in any hospital and payment is done automatically up to Rs. 30,000/. Those workers associated with Bhasha are also covered by Insurance Scheme. Bhasha pay Rs. 100/- yearly premium for its workers. Bhasha is associated with LIC company and up to 2,00,000/-is paid for accidental death of its workers.
6.4.6 ICDS-Anganwadi

After foundation of Gujarat state in 1960, some targets have been fixed to accomplish concept of welfare state within the limitation of constitution of India and for the equal development of state and mainly socio-economic emancipation of poor population. Some effective steps have been taken to achieve these targets. Having accepted these recommendations, Integrated Child Development Services have been included in planning of social welfare department. As a result of inter-departmental discussion, out of 33 units of integrated child development scheme, first unit was started at Chhota Udepur in Vadodara district of Gujarat state in the entire country.

ICDS scheme was launched on 2nd October 1975, in Chhota Udepur Block and the Scheme represents one of the world’s largest and most unique flagship programs for Early Childhood Development. In Gujarat ICDS programme symbolizes the State’s commitment to its children towards holistic approach for child health, nutrition and development. Currently the scheme is operational in 336 Blocks in Gujarat. The Scheme has now been universalized to 52,137 Anganwadi centers in 336 blocks as on December 2012. (Directorate of ICDS, 2014)

A package of various Nutrition services is being provided through ICDS. ICDS is a beneficiary focused Nutrition programme. With a view to combat malnutrition among children under 6 years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls, State Government is implementing the Nutrition Programme. Supplementary Nutrition equivalent 500 calories and 12-15 gram proteins is provided to normal children under 6 years and 800 calories and 20-25 gram protein to severely underweight children less than 6 years. Pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls are given SNP (Supplementary Nutritious Programme) food with 600 calories and 18-20 gram protein. These services are provided through centers known as “Anganwadi Centers” (AWCS), (Status of Implementation of Food Schemes in Gujarat 2010.).

As on 31st December 2012, 50,225 Anganwadi centers were operational. 1911 new Anganwadi centers have been sanctioned in the year 2012-13. Operationalization of the same is under process. Out of 336 sanctioned blocks, 80 blocks were tribal, 23 were urban and 233 blocks were rural. In total 47.39 Lakhs beneficiaries were to be covered in Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) (Directorate of ICDS, 2014).
The field survey in four districts was conducted to find out the status of food schemes in Gujarat. i.e. in Kutchh, Panchmahal, Rajkot, and Tapi. Tapi and Panchmahals fall in the eastern tribal belt of Gujarat, while Kutch and Rajkot fall in the western Saurashtra region of Gujarat. The surveyed villages in Tapi have over 95.9% tribal populations including some primitive tribal groups such as kotwalis, kathodi and kolgas (Status of Implementation of Food Schemes in Gujarat 2010).

The survey team visited 62 Anganwadi Centers in 40 villages. Out of 62 AWCs, 37 were located in SC/ST habitations. The research team conducted 42 “Focus Group Discussions” with villagers to discuss the performance of ICDS in their localities. In Tapi district 10 villages, 16 Anganwadis were covered. Out of it 15 Anganwadis were located in S.T area and total 10 FGDs were conducted.

The visit was made at the center during working hours by the survey team in each AWC. In Tapi registered children under the ages 3-6 years were observed by survey team those who were attending the Anganwadi center. In Tapi 75 percent (12 pukka + 01 Kuccha = 13 anganwadi) Anganwadis housed in government buildings, and 03 AWs were in private Kuchcha building (Status of Implementation of Food Schemes in Gujarat 2010).

Under the ICDS scheme, it is mandatory that every Anganwadi center should have basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, medicine kit, and toys to play, weighing scale machine to measure the weight of children, and cooking facilities. During the survey it was found that in Tapi 37.50 percent Anganwadis had availability of toilets in their premises. Only 56.25 percent Anganwadis in Tapi had drinking water facility of which only 50.00 percent were found to be operational during the survey. Cooking facilities were available in 62.50 percent of Anganwadis. Weighing scale machines were available in 93.75 percent of AWCs’ and found to be operational during survey.

One of ICDS basic services is pre-school education, to promote holistic child development with emphasis on necessary inputs for optimal growth and development. For this purpose learning by playing technique was applied in Anganwadis and toys and other playing kits were provided to Anganwadis.

The identification of severe malnourishment (Grade III and IV) amongst children in AWCs had poor follow up by the AWC workers. In Tapi 08 children were identified by AWCs of Grade III & Grade IV malnourished. Hence their families were given nutrition counseling.
These children who were given extra rations, and referred to a health center (Status of Implementation of Food Schemes in Gujarat, 2010).

**Performance of ICDS in Tapi:**

In 2010-11, around 1,048 Angawadies were existing in Tapi, of it 348 anganwadies were in Vyara, 299 were in Songadh, 172 were in Nizer, 115 were in Uchchal, and 114 were in Valod. (Office of Tribal Development Programme, Songadh, Annual Report 2011-12)

Zilla Panchayat Tapi has brought out various unpublished documents in 2012-13. The following table indicates the scenario of the posts in Tapi in ICDS centers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Planning Officer</th>
<th>Main Helper</th>
<th>Anganewadi Workers</th>
<th>Anganewadi Helpers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talukas</td>
<td>Sanction</td>
<td>Filled Posts</td>
<td>Empty Posts</td>
<td>Sanction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songadh 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songadh 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyara 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyara 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Programme officer, District Panchayat Tapi-2014

Vyara and Songadh were divided in two sections may be due to the population in these two Talukas being more. Above table depicts that in all Talukas only one child development planning officer’s post was sanctioned and was filled, there was no empty post. In case of main helpers there were 51 posts sanctioned but only 44 posts were filled and 7 remained empty. Similarly in case of Anganwadi workers out of 1,049 sanctioned posts 1,046 were filled and 3 posts remained empty. Finally in all 1,005 posts were sanctioned for Anganwadi helpers and 1,000 posts were filled and 5 remained empty. (Programme officer, Zhilla panchayat Tapi-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total children weigh</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Grade I</th>
<th>Grade II</th>
<th>Grade III-IV</th>
<th>Grade III-IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICDS Programme</td>
<td>2,370,116</td>
<td>1,323,965</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>176,494</td>
<td>3,870,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61.23%</td>
<td>34.21%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>4.56%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State wise details of projects, AWCs, Nutrition status of children
In March 2011 in Gujarat 38,70,575 children were weighed under ICDS programme, of it 23,70,116 were normal (61.23%), 13,23,965 (34.21%) were in Grade -I, nobody was there in Grade-II, and 1,76,494(4.56%) were in Grade-III-IV. (State wise details of projects, AWCs, Nutrition status of children as on 31/3/11 (wcd.nic.in/ICDSimg/ICDS/2011)

Number of Anganwadis and the health status of children enrolled in Anganwadi in Tapi were given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Mini Anganwadis</th>
<th>Total Weight</th>
<th>Normal grade Children</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Medium Malnourished Children</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Severe Malnourished Children</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nizer</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11,637</td>
<td>8,338</td>
<td>71.65</td>
<td>3,014</td>
<td>25.90</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songadh 1</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,223</td>
<td>5,969</td>
<td>72.59</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>25.15</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songadh 2</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,149</td>
<td>4,217</td>
<td>68.58</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>28.12</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchchal</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,153</td>
<td>5,113</td>
<td>71.48</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>26.24</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valod</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,690</td>
<td>3,157</td>
<td>67.31</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>3.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyara 1</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7,312</td>
<td>4,338</td>
<td>74.37</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>21.40</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyara 2</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6,921</td>
<td>4,546</td>
<td>78.83</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>18.64</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>52,085</td>
<td>37,688</td>
<td>72.36</td>
<td>12,917</td>
<td>24.80</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: I CD S Zilla Panchayat Tapi, December 2013, Programme Officer)

In year 2013 there were total 1,049 Anganwadis in Tapi out of which 1,005 were Anganwadis and 44 Mini Anganwadis. Total 52,085 children were weighed; off which 37,688 (72.3%) children were normal. In Valod normal graded children were only 3,157 (67.3%) which is less than an overall average of 72.36 percent in Tapi district, this was followed by Songadh 69% percent. Similarly total 24.8 percent children were medium malnourished and 2.84% were severely malnourished in Tapi district. The highest number of medium malnourished children was in Valod i.e. 29.3 percent and similarly second highest number of severely malnourished children was also in Valod i.e. 3.3 percent after Vyara-1, wherein 4.2 percent children were severely malnourished which was also more than an average of 2.8 percent in Tapi. (ICDS Zillah Panchayat Tapi, 2013)

The status of malnourished children between 3 years to 6 years in December 2013 in Tapi was as below.

In the 3-to-6years category 23,625 numbers of children were registered in ICDS center. Total 21,456 were full meal beneficiaries and 6,561 were availed the benefit of three meals. Total 5,862 were availed three meals but come under Yellow zone.(risk at malnutrition).Total 699
number of children availed benefit of three meals but come under Red zone. (Severely malnourished). Total 248 children entered in green zone. (Properly nourished). Total 51 children moved from red to yellow. Nearly 39 children were moving towards malnourishment. Total Rs. 4,72,392/- were spent on children who were in yellow and red zone (ICDS Zilla Panchayat Tapi, 2013)

Indicators of Malnourishment:

1. Green zone means the child is properly nourished
2. Yellow zone means that the child is at risk of malnutrition
3. Orange zone means the child is moderately malnourished.
4. Red zone means that the child is severely malnourished.(Early Detection and Refferal of Children with Malnutrition, 2014)

Anganwadi centers organize maholla workshops, child health competition, food competition, rangoli competition and girl’s empowerment scheme so as to help people, take maximum benefit of the scheme and to make them understand the importance of the breakfast given under this scheme. Efforts were made to improve health of mother and child by imparting food and nutrition related education in these workshops.

The status of malnourished children between 6 months to 1 year in December 2013 in Tapi:

If we see the changes in the Status of malnourished children in Tapi (6 months to 1 year), total 5,648 children were registered under 6 months to 1 year category. Of it 5,463 were beneficiaries of nutritious food, out of benefited children 1,657 children were under yellow zone, 79 were benefited but came under red zone. Nearly 91 beneficiaries were moved from yellow to orange zone (moderately malnourished). Twenty one beneficiaries moved from red to yellow zone and there was a positive change in 23 malnourished children. The total expenditure occurred in this was Rs.1,05,820/- (ICDS Zilla Panchayat Tapi, 2013).

Various activities were conducted in Tapi under ICDS department. Activities were taken on children’s day in Tapi in October 2013 are given below.

*Children’s day Celebration:*

ICDS branch Tapi celebrated children’s day in 2013. Various activities and programmes were organized by DISTRICT Panchayat Tapi, on this occasion. Total 273 children who were
encouraged to change their nutritional Status,(Grade) by ICDS branch-Tapi, were invited. ICDS workers had counseling with 8,739 parents regarding nutrition and other health issues. Branch celebrated 786 children’s birthday. In all 728 and 706 children took part in cleanliness and drawing competition respectively. Total 591 children were received prizes and declared as rose winners. Nearly 6,800 pre-primary school children were benefited by this programme (Programme officer Zilla Panchayat Tapi, 2014).

All registered 1,049 Anganwadis were operational in Tapi. All Anganwadis were providing Supplementary Nutritious Programme 21+ days (SNP). In 6months to 3 years category 27,273 children were enrolled. In 3 years to 6years category 23,697 children were enrolled. Maximum enrollment was done from Nizer, wherein total 9,265 girls were enrolled, and total 11,629 pregnant and lactine women were registered. In 6months to 3years category 26,053 (95.5%) were beneficiaries while in 3years to 6years category 20,811 (87.7%) were beneficiaries as far as adolescent girl’s category was concerned there were 8,337 (89.9%) were beneficiaries and in Pregnant & lactine Women category 10,608 (91.2%) were benefited (Programme officer, Zilla Panchayat Tapi 2014). In the study group 100 women SHG members had availed this benefit in Tapi.

6.4.7 ICDS & Tribal Development

_Doodh Sanjeevani Yojana:_

The State has also initiated ‘Doodh Sanjeevani Yojana’ in selected 10 Blocks of 6 Tribal districts, wherein, 100 ml fortified, flavored, double pasteurized milk is provided to children 3-6 years twice a week. During 2010-11, around 1.77 lakhs children were benefited from this scheme from 784 Anganwadi centers while in the year 2011-12, around 44,557 children were benefitted from this scheme from 1,519 Anganwadi centers and in the year 2012-13 around 39,731 children were benefited from this scheme from 2,681 Anganwadi centers. This initiative is being implemented with the help of various local Dairies (Directorate of ICDS, 2014).

The Districts and the selected Blocks where Doodh Sanjivani Yojana was being implemented.

- Banaskantha – Danta, Amirgarh
- Tapi – Nizar
- Narmada – Dediapada 1 and 2
- Vadodara – Kwant
- Dahod – Jhalod 1, Jhalod 2
- Panchmahal – Santrampur 1 and 2

The budget allowance is Rs. 2.45/- per beneficiary for 1 time supply of 100 ml. milk. (Annual programme implementation plan 2011-12, n.d.)

### 6.4.8 Mid-Day Meal

The Mid-day Meal Programme is a school meal programme in India. It has lot of implications for increasing enrollment rate, reducing dropout rate and above all reducing burden of poverty on poor parents and caste discrimination in the society. In fact Gujarat was the second state in the country to have started mid-Day Meal scheme in 1984. It involves provision of hot cooked meal free of cost to school-children on all working days.

**Objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Programme:**

- To improve the nutritional and health standard of the growing children.
- To reduce drop-out rate and to increase attendance and to attract poorer children to come to the school.
- To create supplementary employment opportunities at the village level.
- To promote social and national integration.
- To supplement the state efforts towards reduction in poverty.

(Mid-Day Meal Annual Work Plan & Budget 2013-14)

The Mid day Meal Scheme is being implemented in all the Primary and Upper Primary Govt. / Govt. aided schools in the State of Gujarat.

The Mid-Day Meal Schemes re-introduced since January-1992, is being implemented throughout the State. The Mid Day Meal in the state is being supplied regularly without any interruption as per guidelines of Ministry of HRD to all the student of primary and upper primary classes in the respective schools by different implementing agencies.

Sanguine Management Services Pvt. Ltd. conducted studies during January-2012 to February-2012. It covered Surat, Navsari, Bharuch, Valsad, Dang, Narmada and Tapi.
According to the observations of Sanguine Management Services Mid-day meal scheme implemented in Tapi the following conclusions were drawn:

- The weekly menu and norms was displayed in the schools and Center.
- 33% of the Government official Supervise and Monitor MDM. 56% mother and SMC have supervised MDM during lunch time.
- 66% of organizer maintained and update their register on daily basis.
- The health program conducted regularly in southern region.
- The organizers and cooks complained of low and irregular wages compare to existing wage rate. Lack of adequate storage facilities

The programme was being implemented smoothly and regularly in the state of Gujarat without any interruption and this scheme was helping the state in achieving the targeted objectives. The enrollment has increased. Teachers, Mothers and Parents take active part in implementation the scheme (Mid-Day Meal Annual Work Plan & Budget 2013-14).

The Field Survey in Four Districts Kuchchh, Panchmahal, Rajkot, and Tapi was conducted in Nov 2009- January 2010. The survey was to access the implementation of food related schemes monitored by the Supreme Court of India under (CWP-196/2001) the right to food case. The light has been thrown on the status of implementation of Food Schemes in Gujarat.

During the survey, the survey team was given unannounced visits to 56 government schools in 40 villages of four districts. The team has observed quality and quantity, cooking facilities, hygiene, participation of children and any evidence of social exclusion. In Tapi 13 schools and 40 villages were covered in field survey in 2009-10. In district of Tapi only half of the visited schools (53%) had serving plates. Nearly 61.5 schools had water facilities, 92.3 percent had cooking shed facilities and 100 percent had utensils. In district Tapi 54 percent schools were receiving grain on time. It was also found that 91 percent cooks were female i.e. Women were appointed as cooks in all schools of district Kutch, Tapi and Rajkot. 92 percent cooks were S T in Tapi district. The responsibility of cooking was not given to any Self-Help Group in Tapi according to Survey Group (Status of Implementation of Food Schemes in Gujarat, 2010).
Mid-Day Meal in Tapi

There were 802 mid-day meal scheme centers and 79593 Beneficiaries, in 2011-12 in Tapi. In the study group 50 women respondents i.e.40 percent were benefited by this scheme.

6.4.9 Kuwarbainu Mameru Yojana

This scheme was started in 20-10-95 in Gujarat/Surat and from 2007 in Tapi. For daughter marriage Rs. 5,000/- is given to parents and daughter. Of Rs.5,000/- , 2,000/- is given to parents and Rs.3,000/- is kept on daughter’s name in the form of Kisan Vikas Patra. Those families come under Antyodaya yojana and BPL are given the benefit. (Kuwarbainu Mameru Yojana, 2014). In a study group 30 women i.e. 10% women respondents have received this benefit.

6.4.10 Welfare of weaker sections

In the Constitution of India, special provision has been made for the amelioration of weaker sections of the society. The Government of India has classified the Backward Classes into four main categories i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Gujarat State has also adopted this classification. In addition to this, the State Government had appointed a Commission popularly known as the Bakshi Commission to study the social and economic condition of the backward classes (other than scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes) and to suggest measures for their upliftment. The State Government accepted the recommendations made by the Bakshi commission fully and decided to implement the same with effect from the year 1978-79. The Government has also decided to consider78 castes/classes/groups identified by the commission as socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC). The State Government has also set up one man commission to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in Gujarat for reservation in Government services, educational institutions and to get other advantages on the basis of the Mandal Commission Report. The commission will add more communities to the existing list or even exclude some of them from it and will recommend criteria for the removal of the so called “Creamy Layer”. The commission is permanent and it would go on evaluating recommendations from time to time in regard to Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. At present, socially and Educationally Backward Classes comprises of 128 castes/classes/groups.
Besides, the Government has decided to give certain benefits to the persons with a family income limit of Rs.11,000/- per annum and with specified occupations. These people have been designated as Economically Backward Classes (EBC). Further, from 1978-79, the State Government has also taken up the implementation of welfare schemes for religious and linguistic minorities. Thus, in Gujarat (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes (iii) Nomadic Tribes (iv) Denotified Tribes (v) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (vi) Economically Backward Classes and (vii) Some minorities were recognised as backward classes for economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation have been set up. Similarly, for socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Minorities, Gujarat Backward Class Development Corporation and Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation are functioning in the State.

6.4.11 Tribal Sub Plan

The State of Gujarat comprises of a total of 43 Talukas in 12 Scheduled Tribe dominant districts.

These Talukas comprise of a population of 75 lack ST individuals. To ensure a better quality of life for the tribal population, the Constitution of India has advocated the policy of positive discrimination and affirmative action. For this purpose the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy has been adopted for all round development of tribal areas since Fifth Five-Year Plan. Under the TSP approach, almost entire tribal inhabited area of Gujarat has been covered. Specially empowered Project Administrators have been appointed to carryout development programmes in these areas. The TSP approach ensures allocation of fund for tribal areas from State Plan in proportion to the ST population in the State. (Government of Gujarat Tribal Development Department Revised Guidelines for Setting up Eklavya Model Residential Schools, 2010; Tribal sub-plan, 2014)

The ST, PTGs are the beneficiaries of the TASP in Tapi district. The table below shows area and tribal population under Tribal Areas Sub Plan (2010-11) covered in Tapi
According to the Gujarat Forest Statistics 2010-11, total population of Tapi was 7,19,634 in 2001; out of which 6,01,114 were tribal, i.e. 83.53 percent. Taluka wise breakup shows that in Uchchal, Vyara, Nizer, Songadh, and in Valod tribal population was 97.32 percent, 84.71 percent, 79.56 percent, 83.45 percent and 73.58 percent were covered under TASP respectively (Gujarat Forest Statistics 2010-11, 2013).

Number of families covered under Kotwalia welfare schemes since 2001-02 has been shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>No of families covered under Kotwalia Welfare</th>
<th>No. of Bamboo supplied</th>
<th>Value of material (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>Vyara</td>
<td>3,085</td>
<td>466,930</td>
<td>466,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>Vyara</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>208,850</td>
<td>208,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>Vyara</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>5,275</td>
<td>5,275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government of Gujarat, Gujarat forest Statistics 2010-11, compiled by project planning monitoring and Evaluation Cell, office of the principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of the forest Force, Gujarat State. July 2013

Number of families covered under Kotwalia welfare schemes since 2001-02 has been drastically decreased from 3,085 to 464 in 2010-11. It was 4,565 in 2009-10. Number of bamboo supplied to these families was 4,66,930 in 2000-02 and reduced by more than half to 2,08,850 in 2009-10 and further decreased to merely 5,275 in 2010-11. (Gujarat forest Statistics 2010-11, 2013). Hence it was necessary for these families to start some new livelihood activities which would give them sustainable income and stop migration.
The Tapi district is having predominantly tribal population in eastern belt. Amongst them Kotwalia families are staying in villages. Nearly 90 percent of them are landless. They do not have round the year sufficient work for the livelihood. Traditionally they get their livelihood from Bamboo. They go to jungle in search of Bamboo and prepare materials from them mainly Baskets. But all the family members do not get employment and hence they migrate to other area for livelihood. Generally they go for sugarcane harvesting. Very few of them are associated with the agriculture work and so for want of food they move from one place to another. The food security is the greatest problem for them. The traditional occupation of Kotwalia has been greatly affected by new technology and growth of plastic industry. Therefore, the Kotwalias should be diverted to other occupations for which adequate training and financial assistance should be made available to them.

6.4.12 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

Under Chief Minister’s Ten Point Program, Tribal Development Department sanctioned a dairy project entitled generation of rural employment and sustainable livelihood through dairying for primitive tribe groups of Songadh tribal area sub plan in Tapi district of Gujarat state to GRISERV for 3500 Primitive Tribe Group families in the operational area of Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP) Songadh in Tapi district as part of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana of Government of Gujarat (GRISERV n.d.).

In Gujarat, the network for procurement and sale of milk is very well organized at village level through the functioning of Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS). The district level milk producer’s cooperative unions have a state level federation viz. Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) with its head quarter at Anand. Twelve district level milk unions are working and they collect milk form the DCS every day. Hence there is assured market for milk and milk products and plenty of scope for further progress. The milk is sold through the world renowned AMUL brand. The proposed Talukas are covered under the cooperative milk union (SUMUL DAIRY) set up at Surat.

6.4.13 Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation-GTDC

The main function of the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC) is to promote the economic activities in tribal areas of the State, including marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produces, small scale industry, building construction, transportation, etc. Under the Capital Contribution Fund scheme the loans are advanced by the Corporation
to tribal beneficiaries/co-operative societies having majority of tribal members and institutions at the interest rate of 9 percent and 14 percent respectively, mainly for (1) Consumer activities for tribal (2) Supply of agricultural inputs (3) Sale and purchase of surplus agricultural produce of tribal farmers (4) Collection of major forest produce (5) Fixed and working capital for industrial activities (6) Lift irrigation scheme (7) Grant of loan to individual tribal for purchase of milk cattle, oil engines, bullocks, electric motors, fisheries, etc. (8) Tree plantation (9) Loans for construction of godowns (10) Purchase of tractors (11) Margin money for purchase of auto rickshaw (12) Individual and family oriented schemes of various department like Rural Development, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc.

The Corporation is implementing various schemes for the development of the ST beneficiaries.

BAIF-GRISERV started the first SHG in 2008-09 in Tapi for tribal women. In 2009-10 BAIF-GRISERV started SHGs for PTGs in all five Talukas i.e. for Koliwalia and Kathodi. Each SHG consists of on an average 10 women members. BAIF-GRISERV provides loan facilities to their PTG SHG through GTDC (i.e. Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation). They have four MOU partners i.e. GTDC, SUMUL, BAIF and Government Project Administration (Tribal Sub Plan Office, Songadh).

In a study group 50 PTG (Vulnerable Tribal women respondents) women (16.6%) who were associated with BAIF were beneficiaries.

6.5 CONCLUSION

To achieve Millennium Development Goals and Human Development Index as per UNDP and to fill up infrastructural gaps in Tapi, reduce poverty, backwardness of the region and to uplift the livelihood of the villagers particularly tribal women, various government schemes are implemented in the region.

It was very important to see the role of government in the empowerment of tribal women in Tapi and in the research area. As per 2011 census, the district has a gender ratio of 1004 females per 1000 males as against the state average ratio of 918 females per 1000 males. High level of male migration into the industrial clusters of Tapi is a key reason for higher female composition of population. Overall reserved categories contribute to significantly high proportion of district population indicating the need for inclusion focus on development
scheduled categories within Tapi district. (National Skill Gap Development Corporation, 2012-17)

In the present chapter the focus was on important Schemes stared by government/corporates to reduce the poverty of the region Tapi, and their impact on tribal people particularly women. To see the contribution of these schemes in making women aware and empowered, three types of sectors were chosen.

**Economic services, social services and welfare services**

Economic Services:

In the present study it was found that 172 (57.3%) women respondents were involved in MNREGA activities and 128 (42.7 p.c.) women were not involved. Maximum women i.e. 129 respondents received employment under this scheme only for one month and they received Rs.1000 from this assignment.

All the respondents who were involved in MNREGA activities said that, the amount earned by MNREGA was not sufficient to change their standard of living. The intention of the programme was to increase the participation of women by raising awareness about MNREGA. As MNREGA could not improve their economic condition they were reluctant to work on MNREGA projects. Migration has been reduced in Tapi because of livelihood activities created by BAIF for ST & vulnerable communities. BAIF promoted SHGs were involved particularly in dairy products and have solved the problem of migration from Tapi.

Rural women can work miracles by their involvement in entrepreneurial activities. They have potentiality and knowledge but no accessibility of loans because they do not have any assets. Entrepreneurial skill training, advance knowledge can motivate them to start micro entrepreneurial activities through Self-help Groups.

The economic empowerment of rural women has become very significant for the progress of the country. Entrepreneurship among rural and tribal women helps to enhance their personal capabilities and increase decision making power in the family and in the community. In Gujarat, various NGOs and corporate sector companies have taken various steps to provide entrepreneurial opportunities and training to rural and tribal women and this is observed in Tapi.
As there was no continuity in Government schemes for vulnerable tribes, people and government both were in confused state and wanted a solution. The Government had selected GRISERV-BAIF for the formation and development of very primitive tribal groups of P T G area of Tapi district. A considerable emphasis was put in the past for development of PTG families, yet the gap between these and other ST families could not be narrowed down. Under the Chief Minister’s 10 point programme, Tribal Development Department sanctioned a dairy project for the period 2008 to 2013 entitled Generation of Rural Employment and Sustainable Livelihood through Dairying for Primitive Tribe Groups of Songadh Tribal Area Sub Plan In Tapi District Of Gujarat State. The activities of training, health cover, and breeding are taken up on regular basis. This being a credit based program, the loan is provided by Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC) Gandhinagar. TASP provides subsidy as per government rules. SUMUL DAIRY (Surat District Cooperative Milk Producers’ Union Ltd.) is an important co-partner of the project. The GTDC loan to beneficiaries and its repayment is routed through SUMUL Dairy procures the milk from the project area through its existing Dairy co-operative societies. (Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana, n.d.)

According to the leaders of NGOs like BAIF, BHASHA and Uthan, they organised several training programmes of masala making (1 month), embroidery (3 months), stitching (6 months) for tribal SHGs members in all Talukas. Sakhi Mandal and Uthan women availed training from Surat Zhilla Sahakari Kendra, Gram technology Institution, Songadh cooperative society. SUMUL, BAIF and GTDC &TSP Songadh have their MoU and they organise training programmes for dairy products.

BHASHA also provides training to start enterprises in Farm Nursery, Vermi compost, etc. to SHG members. The Skill Development Initiative by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat is one of the Chief Minister’s Ten Point Programmes to enable tribal people to upgrade their skills in order to get sustainable employment and thus increase their incomes.

Sakhi Mandal project is being implemented in Surat- Tapi. The poor families in rural areas can satisfy their financial needs by adopting group approach. The general objective was to enable the poor women, particularly in rural areas of Gujarat to improve their access to resources and strengthen livelihood and quality of life. The project supports Government of Gujarat ongoing long-term Rural Poverty Reduction Programme which aimed to eradicate...
poverty, promote human capital development; and was focused on ways which affect the women’s lives and livelihoods. In the first phase the project period was from the date of this resolution till 31st January 2010.

In all 5 Talukas in Tapi 2,486 SHGs had SB accounts, of these the maximum number of account holders were in Songadh i.e. 1,890, and minimum were in Valod. Out of total 2,486 account holders, 2,316 SHGs were graded and 1,637 SHGs received revolving fund. The amount disbursed in the form of revolving fund was 85 lakhs. Maximum amount was disbursed in Songadh followed by Vyara. Minimum amount disbursed was in Valod. (Progress Report of SHG Bank linkage-CC Disbursement Target of the year 2013-14)

In the study group 150 women were associated with Sakhi Mandal. All the groups were graded and availed revolving fund of Rs.5,000 to Rs. 10,000 to start income generating activities.

Traditional skills and crafts are often not enough to sustain tribes in the present world order. There is an urgent need to develop new skills and introduce new technologies for sustainable livelihood amongst the tribal groups. The strengths and opportunities for individual tribes differ greatly, hence customized, focused and outcome oriented approach is essential for effective development of targeted group.

Kotwalia community works on work-contracts for sugar cutting. Due to long migration, literacy rate is very low. To reduce the intensity of this problem and improve the literacy level government has started Ekalavya Model schools. But only education is not enough to bring out them from the debt trap, skill development programmes were also needed to improve their employability for sustainable livelihood. To break vicious circle of debt trap this community needed dependable and flexible credit support. Tribal Development Department of Gujarat is developing an accessible source of easy credit through BPL card.

Around 23 thousand people in total can be trained incrementally during the five year period of 2012-17. Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labour Schemes are expected to contribute to a significant share of the training. Manpower training targets have predominant focus on primary sector considering the low level of industrial development in the district. Private training providers have opportunities in livelihood training programs. (National Skill Gap Development Corporation, 2012-17).
Social services:

Education:

Tapi district has around 888 K12 schools out of which there were 861 government schools with a share of 96.96 percent of total schools. Further, it has the highest share of K12 government schools among all districts. There were total 798 primary schools run by SSA. All 798 schools were equipped with availability of water, sanitation, common toilets, and special girls’ toilets.

There were total 108 schools i.e. 73 secondary schools and 35 higher secondary schools imparting education to children in Tapi. Out of these 26 schools were run by Government, 16 schools were run on self-finance basis and 66 schools were granted schools.

Enrollment and out of school (5&8+age), Enrollment and out of school (9&13+) Alternative school system for children of sugar cutters, Niwasi camps for children of migrant labourers. In age group of years 6-11 years, total 55,970 students were enrolled, of these 28,325 were boys and 27,645 were girls. Out of them 51,323 were from ST category, 26,051 boys and 25,272 girls. It was found that maximum enrollment was in Songadh (15,326) followed by Vyara (14,237).

There were total 32,955 children in the age group 5 to 8 in Tapi district, of which 16,679 (50.6%) were males and 16,276 (49.4%) were females. Total 32,810 were enrolled in schools and only 145 students (81 male and 64 females) were out of school. There were total 43,442 children in the age group 8 to 13 in Tapi district, of which 21,883 (50.4%) were males and 21,559 (49.6%) were females. Total 43,175 were enrolled in schools and only 267 students (157 males and 110 females) were out of school. Extent of female enrollment was less than male in both the categories. Highest number of out of school children were in Nizer (126) followed by Songadh (75) and Vyara (66). Records of Uchchal and Valod were not available.

There were total 1,778 disabled children in Tapi District. Out of these 1,027 were males and 751 females. Here the extent of disability was more in males as compared to females. More were in mentally challenged category, followed by visual impairment and orthopedic impairment, i.e. 325 and 293 respectively. Total enrollment in the schools was 1,498 (858 males and 640 females). Nearly 280 students were out of school i.e. 18.7 percent. This is not a small number. The district should provide special education to these children.
In private primary schools, the male: female ratio in all Talukas was almost the same except in Vyara where the male : female ratio was 60:40. Total number of students was 19546, out of which 56.1 percent were males and 43.9 percent were females. There were total 108 schools i.e. 73 secondary schools and 35 higher secondary schools imparting education to children in Tapi. Out of these 26 schools were run by Government, 16 schools were run on self-finance basis and 66 schools were granted schools.

The institutions imparting specialized education were limited in number. Besides 108 secondary and higher secondary schools only two colleges and 5 ITI schools (Industrial Training Institutions) were there in the district. One Arts and commerce College and one BCA college was located in Vyara. (District Panchayat, Tapi, 2010, our vibrant Gujarat on Dec. 08, 2010, Vibrant summit 2011-District Profile Tapi)

Health:

In Tapi under the immunization programme, achievement for polio 3\textsuperscript{rd} dose was 13,014 children (91.51\%) for measles achievement was 12,132 (85\%) and for achievement of full immunization of children was 11935 (83.92\%). In the study area all respondents were taking care of health of infants and children. All women respondents participated in polio campaign, and full immunisation programme.

Health:

In Tapi MAMTA Day is celebrated every year. Many activities take place during that programme. In 2014 Mamta day was celebrated by ICDS branch Tapi. There were total 52,512 beneficiaries and total amount spent on this programme was Rs.9,37,787 (ICDS Branch, Zilla Panchayat Tapi, 2013). The largest number of beneficiaries were from Nizer (10,825) and lowest from Uchchal (529).

All the women respondents from this study who came under this category were aware of this programme and were benefited by it.

In the present study, 60 respondents from Vyara, Songadh and Uchchal Talukas i.e. 20 percent from the entire Tapi District were benefited by Chiranjivi Yojana (CY). In the study group, all respondents were aware about Bal Sakha Yojana programme. In Tapi 75 members i.e. 25 percent BPL SHGs members were benefited by Bal Sakha Yojana in all Talukas. In the study area all the respondents were aware of Janani Suraksha scheme. In all 150 respondents i.e. 50 percent BPL SHG members were benefited by this scheme.
In the study group 80 percent women respondents from the reproductive age group had practiced family planning. They used either IUD or oral pills. Among them oral pill method was more popular.

All SHG members were participated in Sampoorna Swachhhta Abhiyan yojana. They took part in cleanliness drive at village level and had toilets at home. All SHG members send their children to school, as they were aware of education, their status and their health.

Welfare Services:

Ashram Shalas:

There were 62 ashram shalas providing secondary and higher secondary education to Tribal children in Tapi. (Vedchi Pradesh Seva Samiti, Valod, 2013). The maximum, i.e. 33 Ashram shalas, were in Vyara. Total number of students approved by the government was 7,890.

Housing facilities:

Indira Awas Yojana/Sardar Awas Yojana / Halpati Awas Yojana

None of the group members availed this facility of Indira Awas Yojana.

To get the benefit of this scheme, it was necessary to have land on their own name. It happened with two respondents from Vyara that, everything was sanctioned, the first installment was given but unfortunately they had no land on family’s name hence they could not get further installments. In the group discussion it is come to know bribe of 5,000/- has to be given to the officer.

In Sardar Patel Awas Yojana, (SPAY) none of the group members availed this facility

Halpati is a landless very poor community. As they could not put their contribution to avail the benefit from this scheme, letter it was merged in SPAY in Tapi. When government announces such schemes it should be seen whether it would be beneficial to that community or it would remain just on paper.

Villages in the Surat-Tapi Zilla have been provided with primary amenities, including approach roads and internal roads, drinking water facilities, lake/bathing facility, rooms for primary school, balwadi and anganwadi, community hall, Panchayat house, and water troughs for cattle through Gokul Gram Yojana.
During the year 2008-09 the government provided a grant of Rs 191.99 lakhs under Gokul Gram Yojana scheme. In this scheme 63 villages were selected in 1999-2000 and 136 in 2000-01, and a total of 1,336 villages were selected under this scheme up to 2008-09.

AAM ADMI VIMA YOJANA (A Life Insurance Scheme):

This scheme was created for BPL and landless families. The insurance amount was to be paid to the heirs/family members of the person (those who are in between 18yrs and 58 yrs.) in case of death or disability. Those people who come under BPL category are covered by Health facility provided by Government. Up to Rs.30,000/- are given to these families through Smart Card facility. For any problem related to health is covered under this. They have to just swipe the card in any hospital and payment is done automatically up to Rs. 30,000/-.  

ICDS:

In year 2013 there were total 1,049 Anganwadis in Tapi out of which 1,005 were Anganwadis and 44 Mini Anganwadis. Total 52,085 children were weighed; off which 37,688 (72.3%) children were normal. The highest number of medium malnourished children was in Valod i.e. 29.3 percent and similarly second highest numbers of severely malnourished children was also in Valod i.e. 3.3 percent after Vyara-1. Mostly Halpati stay in Valod, They are landless and considered as BPL community. Special efforts should be taken here to bring out this community from malnutrition trap.

Doodh Sanjivani Yojana:

This initiative is being implemented with the help of various local Dairies. During 2010-11, around 1.77 lakh children were benefited from this scheme from 784 Anganwadi centers while in the year 2011-12, around 44,557 children were benefitted from this scheme from 1,519 Anganwadi centers and in the year 2012-13 around 39,731 children were benefited from this scheme from 2,681 Anganwadi centers. It was implemented in Nizer.

The Mid day Meal Scheme is being implemented in all the Primary and Upper Primary Govt. / Govt. aided schools in the State of Gujarat.

There were 802 mid-day meal scheme centers and 79593 Beneficiaries, in 2011-12 in Tapi. In the study group 50 women respondents i.e. 40 percent were benefitted by this scheme.
Kuwarbainu Mameru Yojana:

This scheme was started in 20-10-95 in Gujarat/Surat and from 2007 in Tapi. In a study group 30 women i.e. 10% women respondents have received this benefit.

Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC):

In Gujarat (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes (iii) Nomadic Tribes (iv) Denotified Tribes (v) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (vi) Economically Backward Classes and (vii) Some minorities were recognised as backward classes. For economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC) have been set up.

The main function of the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC) is to promote the economic activities in tribal areas of the State, including marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produces, small scale industry, building construction, transportation, etc. In the study group 50 vulnerable tribal women were associated with BAIF and as BAIF, GTDC, TSP and SUMUL are having their MOU all of them are benefited by GTDC and TSP.

To ensure a better quality of life for the tribal population, the Constitution of India has advocated the policy of positive discrimination and affirmative action. For this purpose the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy has been adopted for all round development of tribal areas since Fifth Five-Year Plan. Under the TSP approach, almost entire tribal inhabited area of Gujarat has been covered. In Uchchal, Vyara, Nizer, Songadh, and in Valod tribal population was 97.32 percent, 84.71 percent, 79.56 percent, 83.45 percent and 73.58 percent were covered under TASP respectively.. Number of families covered under Kotwalia welfare schemes since 2001-02 has been drastically decreased from 3,085 to 464 in 2010-11. It was 4,565 in 2009-10. Number of bamboo supplied to these families was 4, 66,930 in 2000-02 and reduced by more than half to 2, 08,850 in 2009-10 and further decreased to merely 5,275 in 2010-11.Hence it was necessary to start permanent livelihood activity for Kotwalia community.

Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana:

Under Chief Minister’s Ten Point Program, Tribal Development Department sanctioned a dairy project entitled generation of rural employment and sustainable livelihood through dairying for primitive tribe groups of Songadh tribal area sub plan in Tapi district of Gujarat
state to GRISERV for 3500 Primitive Tribe Group families in the operational area of Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP) Songadh in Tapi district as part of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana of Government of Gujarat.

**Concluding remark:**

Definitely government efforts are showing positive results in Tapi. In the education and health sectors women have shown good awareness. Their children go to schools; they are availing the facilities provided for pregnant women, and for physically and mentally challenged children. But some communities were still deprived of many facilities provided by government as they were not very serious about it. Halpati community was very reluctant to avail the facilities as their education level was very low. But being vulnerable tribes Kotwalia and Kathodis have shown readiness to accept the schemes that were associated with BAIF. Also the women from Nizer and Uchchal showed a little reluctance as it was far away from Vyara and Songadh. If they come to Vyara they lose one day’s income and it was not affordable for them. Almost all women respondents have knowledge about the schemes implemented for the tribal and women in their region. Government is making significant efforts to make women empowered in Tapi.
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